"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
The indications for to-day are generally cloudy and probably light showers.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,213. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock Market—Fairly active and irregular.

Wheat, 54⅞; corn, 28¼; cotton, 7¼.

THE LEGISLATURE—The Senate last night passed the Staten Island Police Reorganization bill and the bill to permit legislators, Judges, and State officers to ride free on railroads. The House passed the News Booth bill. Three proposed Constitutional amendments were introduced. The Lexow report of trusts will be submitted to-day. A Buffalo bill proposes to establish a censorship over newspapers.—Page 3.

FOREIGN—Gen. Antonio Ezeta, once Vice President of San Salvador, died in Panama yesterday. The revolution in Montevideo is still progressing. The crisis over Emperor William's demand for a naval credit to extend the Navy of Germany is said to have been averted by a speech by Prince Hohenlohe. An outbreak has occurred in Bahia, Brazil. The English House of Lords yesterday refused to discuss the question of female franchise. Marie Van Zandt, the singer, has been nominated as an officer of the French Academy.—Page 7.

### Page 1.

It was said at Washington yesterday that the President favored the adoption by Congress of a resolution to prevent importers taking advantage of existing rates of duty pending the enactment of a new tariff law.

Greece yesterday submitted her answer to the note of the powers regarding Crete. It is practically a plea for justice for the island, and does not offer to evacuate Crete, which the note demanded should be done.

Mr. Lauterbach said that the bill to legislate the present Police Board out of office would be ready in a few days, and explained why it was deemed necessary. Senator Platt would say nothing about it at present. Col. George Bliss, while doubting the constitutionality of such a measure, thought that the actions of the present Commissioners justified any expedient.

Office seekers who went to the White House yesterday otherwise than by appointment left with the understanding that the President was determined not to be hurried in the matter of making appointments. It was rumored that ex-Senator Cameron would be Ambassador to Germany and ex-Representative Draper of Massachusetts Ambassador to Italy, George A. Flooding of West Virginia Minister to Greece, and W. W. Thomas of Maine Minister to Sweden.

### Page 2.

Ballington Booth's Volunteers last night celebrated the first anniversary of their organization. The Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong made an address. The five hundredth officer was commissioned, and the three thousandth defender enlisted.

The Tammany General Committee issued the first of a series of addresses or manifestoes to voters. This was devoted to an attack upon the Police Board. It also included a denunciation of the work of the Lexow commission, and told what Tammany would like to have done. The manifestoes are to be issued monthly, and will criticise various city departments in turn.

### Page 3.

Ex-President Cleveland to cruise in the Gulf of Mexico with E. C. Benedict.

Cardinal Gibbons had his hand cut by glass while on the train going to Wheeling to lecture.

A receiver was appointed yesterday for the Consolidated Building and Savings Company of Cincinnati.

District Attorney Backus of Kings County yesterday filed with the Governor his answer to the charges made by Thomas C. Jenks.

Gov. Black yesterday refused to interfere in the case of Arthur Mayhew, to be executed this week in Sing Sing for the murder of Stephen Powell.

The attempt to prevent the wearing of religious garb by teachers in Watervliet schools was renewed yesterday by an appeal to Superintendent Skinner.

The report of the Lexow trust investigation will be submitted to the Legislature to-day. A remedial bill similar to that which Gov. Morton refused to sign will be introduced.

Dr. W. W. Hubbard of Perth Amboy, N. J., in Florida for his health, stabbed himself while delirious with pain, thinking he was cutting out the pain. He probably will die of his wounds.

Lawyer Stephen C. Baldwin lectured last night before the Society of Medical Jurisprudence on the subject "Are all the Doctors Criminals?" He maintained that under the Penal Code all physicians are liable to prosecution and conviction of manslaughter in the second degree, if their patients died, whether the practitioner was guilty of culpable negligence or not. He urged amendment of the laws.

### Page 4.

The United States Supreme Court yesterday, in deciding the Conqueror case, held that yachts are not dutiable.

Japan has not yet adopted the gold standard, as recently reported, but the Ministry has submitted to the Diet a bill for that purpose.

The Senate yesterday took from the table the arbitration treaty with Great Britain and referred it to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Representatives Cannon and Sayers of the House Appropriations Committee have prepared statements showing that money is voted recklessly by Congress. The total appropriations by the Fifty-fourth Congress were $1,043,457,018.53.

Ex-Confederates in Baltimore indulged yesterday in angry criticisms of Bishop Mallalieu of Buffalo, who, in a sermon the day before called the Confederate flag a "disgraceful, abominable, and infamous rag."

The New York City Commission to the Tennessee Centennial Exhibition yesterday issued an appeal saying that this State should erect a building worthy of itself and should be well represented. Contributions to the centennial fund are invited.

Lieut. W. H. Stayton has resigned from the Naval Militia on account of a difference of opinion with Commander J. W. Miller. The latter denies current stories of insubordination and other resignations on this account. Mr. Stayton, however, fears that the trouble will hurt the battalion.

About 1,000 Greek reserves in America responded in person or by message to the call of their country, issued through Consul General Botassi. The Government of Greece provides no means of transportation, and a mass meeting is to be held in Chickering Hall Friday night to raise funds to charter a steamship.

### Page 5.

A new trial was denied yesterday to John D. Hart, convicted of sending the Laurada on a filibustering expedition to Cuba, and he was sentenced to two years at hard labor in the Penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $500, and the costs of prosecution.

### Page 7.

Funeral services of James P. Kernochan were held in the Church of St. James, and were marked by a great absence of display. The interment was in Greenwood Cemetery.

Edgar S. Kelley, the composer, yesterday delivered a lecture on "Orientalism in Music" at Carnegie Hall. He said Oriental music lacks individuality.

The funeral services for the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Hoffman, rector of All Angels' Church, were conducted in that church by Bishop Doane of Albany, assisted by several well-known clergymen. The church was crowded by friends, relatives, and members of the diocese. The interment was in Trinity Cemetery.

In the New York Presbytery yesterday afternoon Pastor Herman Warszawiak made an impassioned scene when Dr. John Hall proposed admitting him to membership. The young preacher, after hearing a speech against his admission by the Rev. Robert F. Sample, jumped up and challenged all his accusers to prove anything against his character. He said he was willing to submit to Presbytery. The subject was referred back again to the session of the Fifth Avenue Church.

### Page 12.

Bangs & Co. began an auction sale yesterday of a consignment of rare books from Quaritch, London.

Forced out of business by the Cuban war, the L. L. Warshauer Company, importers of tobacco, applied yesterday for a dissolution of the corporation.

Edward J. Russell, convicted of attempting to blackmail former Corporation Counsel Jenks of Brooklyn, was yesterday sentenced to Sing Sing for ten years by Judge Hurd of Brooklyn.

A strike has been ordered at the new Columbia University buildings, at Morningside Heights, to begin this morning. It is the outcome of a quarrel between the plumbers and steamfitters.

A committee representing the Aldermen of this city and Brooklyn and the Supervisors of Queens and Richmond will go before the Legislature and advocate higher salaries for municipal lawmakers.

The police yesterday said that they had found no solution to the mystery surrounding the cab explosion near the Lotos Club Saturday night. It was ascertained that sulphuric acid was in the compound which exploded.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, widow of the famous pastor of Plymouth Church, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, in Stamford, Conn. Her death had been expected for several weeks, but her vitality was great, and she rallied several times.

Much amusement was caused by an adventurous bantam rooster, which flew from the Tract Society Building to the top of THE NEW YORK TIMES Building, and after an exciting pursuit finally met an inglorious death, after badly frightening a typewriter.

Further testimony was given in the suit of Mrs. M. P. Buchanan against Mrs. Kate M. Foster for $50,000 damages for alienation of her husband's affections. Two daughters told of a happy home life up to a certain time, and of a sudden change. The hearing will be continued to-day.

A change has been made in the personnel, though not in the business, of the Brooklyn dry goods firm of Frederick Loeser & Co. Arthur Gibb, formerly head of the notion department of Mills & Gibb, becomes a partner, Gustav Loeser retires, and Frederick Loeser remains as a special partner.

Johan Gusfaf Rinnblad, formerly Paymaster of the Hollands Battalion, stationed at Halmstad, Sweden, killed himself in his room at the Astor House while two Deputy United States Marshals and the Swedish Consul were knocking at his door, demanding that he surrender to a warrant issued for his arrest. He was accused of embezzling 15,000 crowns of Government money.

The sidewalk-obstruction question came up in the Supreme Court yesterday on the motion for a mandamus compelling the removal of Vesey Street obstructions. By consent the case was laid over until April, when it is expected the Finn bill will have been disposed of. Advocates of clear sidewalks propose to make a hard fight to have the bill vetoed by the Mayor and Governor.

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## A MIDGET RUNS FOR MAYOR.

**He Hopes to Secure a Nomination in Springfield, Ohio.**

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, March 8.—"Col. Joe" Leffel, the famous midget of this city, has formally announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Mayor, and is actively working to secure it.

The "Colonel" was once a City Councilman, but for one session only, on account of a political deal that forced him out of his seat. He is 3 feet 10 inches high, weighs sixty pounds, and is forty-three years old.

## THE "CORPSE" SANG HYMNS.

**Found in a Brook and Wheeled to Prison in a Barrow.**

ORANGE, N. J., March 8.—Policeman Moran was patrolling Joyce Street last night when he saw a man's body in the brook which runs across the street. The legs were in the water and the head rested on the bank in a pool of blood from an ugly cut over the right eye. The clothing was frozen stiff. The man appeared to be dead. Borrowing a wheelbarrow from a neighbor, Moran wheeled the supposed corpse to the police station, where it was laid out on the floor near a stove, and a messenger was dispatched for Dr. William M. Brien, the township physician. Before Dr. Brien arrived the "corpse" revived and began to sing hymns.

It was a case of drunkenness and not of death. The victim, Christopher Lahley, was locked up, and this morning was discharged by Justice Condit, who thought he had been sufficiently punished.

## AMMUNITION FOR CUBA.

**They Escaped the Eyes of the Government Watchers.**

CARRABELLE, Fla., March 8.—It is learned to-night on good authority that the Cubans got ahead of Uncle Sam after all, and that a big load of arms and ammunition escaped the watchful eyes of the cruisers.

The story is that a vessel was loaded with baled cotton, the arms being concealed in some of the bales, which were hollow, and under them. This vessel was stopped in the Gulf by a cruiser, but the cargo was so innocent-looking that she was allowed to proceed. It is said that over 1,000 rifles, 750 sabres or machetes, 100,000 rounds of ammunition, six cans of dynamite, and a large supply of medicines were in the cargo.

**The Cleveland Strike Settled.**

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 8.—The strike against the Globe Ship Building Company has been settled. The company to-day renewed its offer which was rejected Saturday and promised to help get the non-union men into the union. The offer was accepted, and the men will go to work to-morrow. The settlement is a victory for the men, for it recognizes the union. The minimum wages will be $1.50, and time and a half will be paid for Saturday afternoons and double time for Sunday and holiday work.

**A Political Slander Suit.**

RUTHERFORD, N. J., March 8.—Joseph Beebe, who is a candidate for a Justiceship on the Republican ticket at to-morrow's election, to-day brought suit against ex-Mayor Luther Shafer, a New York lawyer, having offices in the Stewart Building, asking $10,000 damages for slander. Mr. Shafer on Saturday warned people against voting for Beebe. The warning was contained in a public letter, which contained the grounds upon which the suit is based. Mr. Shafer is counsel for President Bear, who on Saturday brought a suit for $10,000 against ex-Mayor Cooper of the borough. The suit is based on similar grounds, and is very similar in other respects.

## GREECE MAKES HER REPLY

### She Pleads with the Powers that Justice be Done for the Cretans.

### FULL TEXT OF HER ANSWER.

**It Offers to Place the Greek Troops Under Any Commander Ranking Col. Vassos Named by the Powers, but Objects to the Evacuation of Crete.**

LONDON, March 8.—The Chronicle to-morrow will publish a dispatch from Athens giving the full text of the reply of Greece to the powers. After a brief preamble, the reply continues:

"In view of the extraordinary gravity of the results which will follow, his Majesty's Government considers it to be its duty to submit to the powers its opinion of the measures decided upon, an opinion which is the result of long experience and a profound acquaintance with the situation in Crete.

"Impressed by the sentiments which animate the powers and their solicitude for general peace, the Greek Government will not fail in this duty, since Greece also ardently desires to contribute to the maintenance of peace and to save from utter ruin the population of an island put to so severe a trial and so often decimated.

**The Theory of Autonomy.**

"We believe that the new régime of autonomy adopted by the powers unhappily cannot correspond to the noble intentions that inspired it, and that it will suffer the fate of the different administrative systems which at various times and without success have been tried in Crete.

"This is not the first time that Crete finds herself in a state of insurrection. In recent times on more than six occasions the horrors of anarchy have shaken and imperiled her existence.

"If, then, the new régime with which it is proposed to endow her is not calculated to re-establish order in a definitive manner, the Greek Government cannot doubt the impossibility of putting an end by means of it to the present state of revolution. Anarchy will continue to ravage the country with fire and sword in its hands. Blind fanaticism will continue its destructive work of exterminating a people which assuredly does not deserve such a fate.

"Before such a prospect our responsibility would be enormous if we did not most earnestly urge the powers not to insist upon the scheme of autonomy proposed, but rather to restore to Crete what she already had at the time of the enfranchisement of the other provinces which form the Kingdom of Greece, and lead her back to Greece, to which she belonged since Capodistrias was President.

**The Responsibility of Greece.**

"In the presence of the recent scenes of massacre, pillage, and conflagration in Canea, in the presence of the frightful anguish to which the inhabitants of Crete have been exposed and massacred by the boundless fury of the Mussulman population, who prevented the departure of Christian families for Greece, which has always been a providential refuge for all these miserable beings, our whole country was torn with remorse for the responsibility it assumed last year in inducing the Cretans to lay down their arms. The misfortunes that resulted forbid us to undertake once more such a task, and if we had attempted it our voice would certainly have been feeble. Its echo would not have reached the Cretan people.

"It being the case, therefore, that a new régime of autonomy could not fulfil the noble aim of the powers, it is obvious what would be the situation of the unhappy island from to-day until the establishment of this régime.

**The Greek Troops in Crete.**

"If the powers believe it to be their duty to persevere in their resolutions, with the above views and in the name of humanity, as well as in the interest of the island, the pacification of which is the unique object of the solicitude of the powers, we do not hesitate to appeal to them on the subject of the other measures, namely, the recall of our military forces.

"Indeed, if because of the presence of the united squadrons in Cretan waters and in the conviction that these squadrons will not permit Turkish troops to disembark on the island, the presence also of all the ships of the Greek fleet off Crete is judged to be unnecessary, the presence of the Greek army on the island is nevertheless shown to be desirable alike from sentiments of humanity and in the interests of the definitive re-establishment of order.

"Our duty specially forbids us to abandon the Cretan people to the mercy of Mussulman fanaticism and the Turkish Army, which at all times has deliberately and intentionally participated in the aggressive acts of the populace against the Christians. Above all, if our troops on the island, who are worthy of all the confidence of the powers, had received a mandate to pacify the country their desires and intentions would have received promptly the most perfect satisfaction. It would be then, after the re-establishment of order, that it would be possible to learn the desires freely expressed of the Cretan people for a decision as to their fate.

**The Sorrows of the Cretans.**

"The sorrows which have recurred regularly in Crete for many decades past not only do not occur without profoundly agitating the Hellenic people, but they also interrupt social activity and gravely disturb the economy and finances of the State. Even if we admit that it would be possible to forget for an instant that we share the common religion of the Cretan people, that we are of the same race, and bound by ties of blood, we could not in silence allow the powers to assume that the Greek State is able any longer to resist such shocks.

"For this reason we appeal to the generous sentiments animating the powers, and beg them to permit the Cretan people themselves to declare how they desire to be governed. SKOUZES."

The Chronicle adds on high authority that the Greek envoys abroad have been instructed on receipt of the reply to inform the Governments to which they are accredited that Greece is prepared to recognize the temporary suzerainty of the Sultan, to withdraw her fleet completely, and to place the Greek army in command of any military representative of the powers senior in rank to Col. Vassos, for restoring order in the island, if the powers are willing ultimately to leave the decision as to the fate of Crete in the hands of the people.

**A GREEK CONSUL ORDERED AWAY.**

**The Foreign Admirals Will Preserve Order in Crete.**

CANEA, March 8.—Admiral Canevaro, commander of the Italian fleet here, has notified M. Baraklis, the Greek Vice Consul, that he must leave the island. M. Baraklis was recently instructed by King George to go to Selino to intervene with the insurgents there in behalf of the besieged Mussulmans of Kandamos.

The foreign Admirals have telegraphed to their respective Governments that they will immediately dispatch 600 men to maintain order in the various towns.

**TO BLOCKADE THE COASTS.**

**Germany and Russia Insist on Proceeding at Once.**

BERLIN, March 8.—The reply of Greece to the identical note of the powers has been received here, and it is unsatisfactory. In consequence Germany and Russia have signified their approval of an immediate blockade of the Greek and Cretan coasts.

ROME, March 8.—It is semi-officially announced that owing to the adverse reply of Greece to the demands of the powers, the latter will at once withdraw their Ministers from Athens.

**FIGHTING AT HERAKLION.**

**The Armistice Ended and the Insurgents Close on the Town.**

LONDON, March 8.—A dispatch from Heraklion, Island of Crete, says that the insurgents who are besieging the town to-day declared the armistice ended and closed upon the place.

The Ottoman troops resisted the insurgents from three points in the outskirts, and there was sharp fighting. No further details are given.

**THE POWERS NOT IN HARMONY.**

**They Cannot Agree on the Terms of Autonomy for Crete.**

BERLIN, March 8.—The differences as to the amount of autonomy to be accorded to Crete follow the divergent lines of policy seen in the early Greco-Cretan negotiations.

The German and Russian Governments propose limited constitutional rights for the Cretans, with a large tribute to the Porte and a gendarmerie, one-fourth of which should be Moslem. The English, French, and Italian Governments, on the other hand, propose almost entire autonomy, the Governor to be elected by the Cretan Assembly.

A plebiscite on the question of union with Greece was scouted here, because it was believed that no honest plebiscite was possible in Crete.

**FRENCH CHAMBER ANXIOUS.**

**The Government Asked Not to Act Without Consulting It.**

PARIS, March 8.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, requested that the offering of interpellations upon the subject of the reply of Greece to the ultimatum of the powers be postponed, as the reply had not yet been received.

Ex-Minister Goblet pressed the Government to consult the Chamber before taking any active steps in regard to Greece.

Prime Minister Meline and M. Hanotaux both declared that it was impossible, but, they added, there would be no military operations by France without the assent of the Chamber.

**Crete's Gendarmerie Disbanded.**

CANEA, March 8.—The international gendarmerie in the Island of Crete has been disbanded, and the French and Italian officers of the gendarmes have taken their departure. The Montenegrins belonging to the gendarmerie have been retained by Russia, who will pay them for their services.

**Salisbury Sees the Queen.**

LONDON, March 8.—Lord Salisbury this afternoon went to Windsor Castle, where he conferred for some time with the Queen. The subject of the conference has not been made public, but it is supposed that it had some bearing on the Cretan question. According to announcements previously made, the Queen is to start for the Riviera on Wednesday, and the Prime Minister would undoubtedly have visited her Majesty under any circumstances prior to her departure.

## MAY CHECK IMPORTS.

**The President Said to Favor a Project to Prevent Importers from Taking Advantage of Existing Rates of Duty.**

WASHINGTON, March 8.—A report from the White House says that the President to-day expressed the hope that Congress would at once take steps to adopt a resolution to prevent importers from taking advantage of the existing rates of duties to import goods, and so defeat the efforts of the House and Senate to obtain greater revenue by a new tariff bill.

The purpose of doing something of this kind has been repeatedly intimated since the Senate met, and it need cause no surprise if the resolution shall be introduced. The remarks of the President appear to corroborate the reports that this is the party plan.

If anything is being done just now with the tariff bill it is being done unofficially and by the members of the last Ways and Means Committee. It is understood that Mr. Dingley is daily revising the provisional draft with the object of having the work prepared as completely as possible for the committee that will be appointed immediately after the election of Mr. Reed as Speaker.

While the House undoubtedly will pass a bill satisfactory to the Ways and Means Committee, there is yet some anxiety about the sort of bill that the Senate will pass. The Republicans must depend for a majority upon the willingness of a few Democrats to vote for a protection measure.

## STEWARD OF THE WHITE HOUSE

**President McKinley Retains Mr. Cleveland's Old Servant.**

WASHINGTON, March 8.—President McKinley to-day appointed William Sinclair of New York steward at the White House, at a salary of $1,800. This is a reappointment, and caused considerable surprise.

Mr. Sinclair is a colored man, and for many years has been regarded as Mr. Cleveland's confidential servant in his domestic establishment.

## PLACE SEEKERS MUST WAIT

### The President Determined Not to be Hurried in the Matter of Making Appointments.

### FEW CASES ARE CONSIDERED.

**Only Applicants Invited to the White House Are Heard with Patience—Probable Selections for Important Offices.**

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Compared with former Administrations, that of President McKinley is free from the pressure of office seekers, but there are a great many of them here in the view of the man who is looking for office. The extension of the civil service law to offices formerly at the disposal of the appointing power has removed so many places out of reach, and the fact has become so well known, that the "rush" to the White House is scarcely more than enough to justify the occasional use of the word.

The President, in an affable way, has made known to some of the would-be "burden bearers" that it will not be of any use to remain here. The hint has been given to several Ohio men, of whom there are rather more than enough to make up Ohio's quota of officers in any well-distributed plan of rewards.

Gen. Howe, who came here to occupy the place of Col. Moore, who is Superintendent of the Washington Police, called upon the President to-day. He is well known to Mr. McKinley, having been his Adjutant General while McKinley was Governor. He came here prepared to remain. The President greeted him with, "How are you, Howe? Glad to see you; when are you going home?" Howe thought he would be returning in a few days.

The Missouri contingent, waiting here to hear from Mr. Kerens after the visit of that capable politician to the White House, has been "run out of town" by the report brought away by Kerens that the President would make only a few nominations at present, and that it would not expedite matters to wait about the city.

**Crowd at the White House.**

The place hunters besieged the President to-day. They came in force, a constant stream of them. Some carried big bundles of official looking papers in their hands; others, more modest, looked suspiciously large about the pockets.

The President began to receive visitors at 9 o'clock, and at that time the upper corridor in the Executive Mansion was crowded.

Senators and Representatives and those who came with them were more fortunate in getting the ear of the President than tohse who brought written credentials and indorsements.

The Republican members of the Indiana delegation in Congress came in a body to present the name of W. H. Elliott for Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Rear Admiral John G. Walker, who will reach the retiring age on the 20th of March, is spoken of as a candidate for the position of Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Mr. McAdoo, in the meantime, has been requested to continue to act until his successor qualifies and he has consented to do so.

Ex-Congressman Guenther of Wisconsin was among a long line of other "exs." Mr. Guenther wants to be Consul General to Mexico.

C. H. Conger, who was a member of Congress from Iowa, and later Minister to Brazil, put in an application for his former diplomatic post.

A candidate for the Commissionership of Pensions presented himself in the person of ex-Congressman Pickler of South Dakota, whose term expired March 4.

**Mission to Greece.**

One of the few cases of appointment considered by the President was that of the mission to Greece, Roumania, and Servia. The term of Mr. Alexander, the present Minister to Athens, will expire April 7, and it is the intention to nominate his successor without delay.

George A. Flooding of West Virginia, who is a candidate for the position, called on the President this morning at the request of the latter, and his chances for getting what he wants are considered excellent.

Another gentleman anxious for diplomatic preferment who saw the President was Gen. W. W. Thomas of Portland, Me. He came with Senator Hale. Gen. Thomas was twice the diplomatic representative of the United States at Stockholm, and is said to have been assured that he will be sent back to Sweden.

Col. John Hay was an early caller, but the President was engaged, and the reputed new Ambassador to England concluded not to wait.

H. Clay Evans of Tennessee had a short talk with the President.

The President held a public reception this afternoon. He shook hands at the rate of forty-five a minute. From 5 to 6 o'clock he walked with Secretary Porter. He was generally recognized and warmly greeted.

**Foraker Opposes Storer.**

The opposition of Senator Foraker to the appointment of Bellamy Storer as Assistant Secretary of State, an opposition that appears to be growing, is believed to have resulted in his rejection as a possible appointee.

Secretary of the Treasury Gage is favorable to the appointment of Mr. Howell, who is now private secretary to Assistant Secretary Hamlin, as Assistant Secretary in charge of customs cases. This would be a civil service appointment, as Howell has been private secretary under several Assistant Secretaries in the years that he has been in office, and is regarded as a man of excellent ability. O. L. Spalding, the former occupant, is also seeking reappointment.

Ex-Representative Farquhar of New York, who wants to succeed E. L. Chamberlain as Commissioner of Navigation, was at the White House to-day and saw the President.

Joseph W. Dickey of Newburg, who desires to succeed Gen. Maxwell as Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, has a rival in Merritt of Lockport. Ex-Representative B. B. Odell called at the White House to push Dickey's case, and Representative Wadsworth talked for Merritt.

**DEMANDS OF ILLINOIS.**

**Frank W. Palmer Strongly Backed for Public Printer.**

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The first appointment that will be made among the Chicago offices, it is claimed by the Chicago people who are here, will be the Collector of Customs. The place, the visitors believed, is between William Penn Nixon and A. H. Revell. The "original McKinley men" feel confident Revell's name will be put up, and his backers are willing that Mr. Nixon should be Sub-Treasurer. The men closest to the President think Revell will be named.

No officeseekers here are more numerous, persistent, or confident than those from Illinois. Congressman Aldrich thinks the Belgian Mission is his. He has the backing of Speaker Reed.

Freling G. Foster of Chicago and Frank W. Palmer both wish to be Public Printer. Secretary Sherman, Senator Allison, and other men of National reputation, are making Mr. Palmer's canvass a personal matter, and are bringing an influence to bear that is causing the other candidates much uneasiness.

**CAMERON MAY SUCCEED UHL.**

**Draper Talked of as the Successor to Ambassador MacVeagh.**

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Among the appointment rumors in circulation is one which sends Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania to succeed Mr. Uhl as Ambassador to Germany.

The Massachusetts delegation asked this place for Representative William F. Draper, but Senators Quay and Penrose urged Senator Cameron's appointment, and it is stated that Gen. Draper will succeed Ambassador MacVeagh at Rome.

**SURGEON HAMILTON'S PLANS.**

**Will Endeavor to Secure Reinstatement from the President.**

CHICAGO, March 8.—Dr. John B. Hamilton, ex-Surgeon General of the United States Marine Hospital Service and later surgeon in charge of the Port of Chicago, is preparing to descend on Surgeon General Wyman in Washington in a short time and to make a fight before President McKinley and Secretary Gage for reinstatement.

Last Fall Dr. Hamilton was ordered from here to San Francisco by Surgeon General Wyman, who, he says, was instigated by spite. He appealed from the order, claiming to have an agreement with Wyman that he was not to be transferred. Failing in his appeal, he resigned. A rehearing of the case will be asked for.

**ECKELS MAY REMAIN.**

**Secretary Gage Wants Him to Continue as Controller.**

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Mr. Charles G. Dawes of Illinois is experiencing much trouble in securing his berth with the Administration. The post of Controller of the Currency was promised to him, and he expected to take immediate possession.

Mr. Eckels, however, will not go out until a year from next month, and there is a chance of his holding over indefinitely.

Mr. Gage is very anxious that Mr. Eckels continue as Controller for the next four years, and was said to-day to have requested the President to reappoint him and find a nice, quiet place abroad for Mr. Dawes.

**N. B. SCOTT IS CONFIDENT**

**That He Will Be Commissioner of Internal Revenue.**

PARKERSBURG, West Va., March 8.—The friends of Mr. N. B. Scott of Wheeling say that he will be appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue without much delay. They have definite assurances from the President himself or some one duly authorized to speak for him.

One of Mr. Scott's friends declared regretfully to-day that he had little doubt that Mr. Scott might have obtained a Cabinet position if the thing had been worked right. He was convinced of this by certain inside facts he had learned regarding the manner in which McKinley came to select Mr. Gary of Maryland for the Postmaster Generalship. This was the Cabinet post which might have been secured for Mr. Scott, if West Virginia's interests had been carefully and energetically looked after.

## GERMAN STEAMER ON FIRE.

**The H. H. Meier Forced to Put Back by the Flames.**

LONDON, March 8.—The North German Lloyd steamer H. H. Meier, from Bremen, Feb. 28, for New York, signaled the Lizard this morning that she had been on fire, but that the flames were extinguished. She was putting back to Falmouth. She anchored off St. Anthony lighthouse. The cargo of the steamer caught fire last Thursday, when she was 400 miles southwest of the Scilly Islands, but the crew, by heroic work, extinguished the blaze on Sunday.

The North German Lloyd steamer H. H. Meier is a first-class steamer of about 5,500 tons' register, plying regularly between this port and Bremen in the passenger and freight carrying traffic. She was built at Newcastle five years ago.

## THE WEATHER.

The barometer has fallen over all districts east of the Rocky Mountains and on the North Pacific coast, and it has risen slightly from New Mexico and Colorado westward over California. An area of high pressure covers the Atlantic Coast States, the barometer being highest over Nova Scotia. A trough of low pressure extends from Texas northeastward over the upper lakes.

It is much warmer from the Upper Mississippi Valley eastward to the Atlantic coast, and slightly warmer over Montana and at Northwest Canadian stations, but it is slightly colder in the Missouri Valley and over Colorado.

The indications are that threatening weather and rain will continue in the central valleys and the lake region and that the cloudiness will increase on the Atlantic coast, probably with local showers and warmer southerly winds north of Virginia.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's themometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| | —Weather Bureau— | | TIMES. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. |
| 3 A. M. | 34 | 24 | 28 |
| 6 A. M. | 33 | 25 | 27 |
| 9 A. M. | 35 | 28 | 30 |
| 12 M. | 36 | 31 | 33 |
| 4 P. M. | 35 | 33 | 38 |
| 6 P. M. | 33 | 33 | 36 |
| 9 P. M. | 30 | 32 | 33 |
| 12 P. M. | 28 | 33 | 37 |

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Printing House Square | 33½ |
| Weather Bureau | 28 |
| Corresponding date 1896 | 33 |
| Corresponding date for last twenty years | 35 |

## THE PROPOSED POLICE BILL

### The Only Way, Mr. Lauterbach Says, to Get Rid of the Present Board.

### TO BE READY VERY SOON.

**Senator Platt Will Say Nothing Until He Sees It—Col. George Bliss Thinks It Would Be Unconstitutional, but Believes that Something Should Be Done.**

Edward Lauterbach, President of the Republican County Committee, who was selected Sunday by the party leaders in their conference with Senator Platt to draft a bill to "legislate out of office" the present Police Commissioners of this city, began work on the proposed measure yesterday.

Mr. Lauterbach said that the bill will probably be presented to the Legislature in a few days. He would not indicate definitely its features, but said that it would be sweeping in its nature, and, if passed, would make an entire change in the Police Departments of all the municipalities included in the Greater New York. It would be necessary, in view of the Constitutional provisions, to substitute a great metropolitan police force for the several forces of New York, Brooklyn, Staten Island, and Long Island City, in order to place the control of New York's force in the hands of Gov. Black.

Mr. Lauterbach said that Mayor Strong was having a great deal of trouble with the present Police Commissioners. He could do nothing with them, and he could not get rid of them. The bill he was drawing up, he said, might be called "a bill for the relief of Mayor Strong."

The Metropolitan system that he proposes to re-establish is based upon the system of 1857. It would be in operation only until the Mayor of Greater New York appoints the four-headed bi-partisan Police Commission in 1898, under the new charter.

"This is the only way," said Mr. Lauterbach, "in which we can get rid of the present board. That we should get rid of it is, I think, pretty well agreed among all persons of whatever party. We could not pass a bill to remove them from office and provide for the appointment of a new board by the Governor, as it would be unconstitutional. By creating a new Metropolitan district, however, the constitutional objection is removed."

Mr. Lauterbach also explained that the bi-partisan nature of the Police Commission would have to be preserved as long as the Police Board has anything to do with elections. The appointment of the Commissioners would be placed in the hands of the Governor, because the new force would not be a New York or a Brooklyn force, but one having jurisdiction over all the territory to be included in Greater New York.

Senator Platt was still at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. He said that he could say nothing about the proposed Metropolitan Police bill until the draft of it was completed by Mr. Lauterbach. He will return to Washington to-day.

Police Commissioners Roosevelt and Andrews held a brief consultation with the Mayor yesterday afternoon. As he went away Mr. Roosevelt was heard to say: "Mr. Andrews and I are willing to pursue any course that you may suggest. We have always held ourselves in readiness to obey your wishes." The Commissioners would not say whether or not the proposition to legislate them out of office was under discussion.

**COMMENTS ON THE CHANGE.**

**Talks with George Bliss, J. B. Erhardt, and Two Commissioners.**

The proposition to abolish the present New York Police Board by legislative enactment, and create a "Metropolitan District," with Commissioners to be appointed by the Governor, has aroused a keen interest on the part of such citizens as keep close watch of public events.

Col. George Bliss, who has given the subject of police administration much study, said:

"I am thoroughly satisfied that the Court of Appeals would hold unconstitutional any bill reviving a metropolitan system of police. The rulings of the Court of Appeals in the matter of the proposed capital police district indicates what the attitude of that court would be with regard to a metropolitan system. I mean to say that I do not think the Court of Appeals would hold a metropolitan police district act Constitutional if such an act was designed to be a permanent thing. As to this idea that a bill can be passed creating a temporary commission to hold office pending the consolidation of the component parts of the Greater New York, I am not prepared to express a positive opinion. I do not know on what provisions of the Constitution the framers of this proposed measure rely to sustain their work. I observe that some very good lawyers believe that an act such as is proposed would be Constitutional. I am not prepared to so believe, however.

"I think that the way the present Police Commissioners are acting would justify almost any experiment. I am of the opinion that some of the newspapers have put the situation about right relative to Commissioner Grant. This is not the first time that the son of a great father has proved to be little more than a name and a disappointment. I do not believe that any of the Commissioners are going to resign unless the Administration at Washington takes pity on the city of New York and gives Commissioner Grant another place. Of course, nothing can be expected of Mr. Parker, and it certainly would do the city no good to have Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Andrews resign and leave the power with the other two Commissioners.

"I am strongly in favor of a four-headed commission, and have been for several years. I drew up and secured the passage of an act in 1894 which was the basis of the present act, passed in 1895. The two acts differed in no essential features so far as the Commissioners were concerned. Gov. Flower pocketed my bill. But that is not to say that I believe in the act under which we are at present governed, or in the similar provision which is in the new charter.

**What His Theory Is.**

"My theory is that there are in the organization of the police two very distinct classes of functions. One is, so to speak, the legislative function, and the other is the executive. The legislative includes the appointments, removals, and general discipline of the force, with the power of promotion and the making of general regulations.

These powers, I believe, should be in the hands of a Board of Commissioners. The executive powers embrace only the disposition of the police force, with perhaps some minor powers of discipline. Now that ought to be in the hands of the Superintendent absolutely, without any control or interference from the board or from any single Commissioner.

"The Superintendent should be like the General in command of an army in the field. He should be at liberty to post his officers and his men when and as he chooses, making the best use he can of the force which the board chooses to give him. For the board to interfere with these executive powers is much like putting the army in the hands of a commission. Such a thing was done during the French revolution, and it was talked of by a few crazy men during the war of the rebellion in this country. I would have the Superintendent of Police change his Captains and his Sergeants at will, and I would have him transfer the different parts of his force as he chooses, asking the consent of no one, but, of course, putting all of his acts on record so that the Commissioners may have official knowledge of what he is doing. During our war the President, as Commander in Chief, acting through the Secretary of War, gave the General in Chief such troops as he saw fit, and the General posted and used those troops according to his own judgment. I would give the same power to the Police Superintendent.

**The Superintendent's Power.**

"The present law does not give the Superintendent any such power. There was an apparent fear on the part of the politicians of placing the entire executive power of the police in the hands of Mr. Byrnes, who was Superintendent at the time the present law was framed. By an oversight, however, the law gives the Superintendent control over the promotions, by allowing him to assign the Roundsmen to duty, and then requiring promotions to the position of Sergeant to be made only from the rank of Roundsmen, so that no one can be promoted in that grade except with the consent of the Superintendent. The new charter gives the Superintendent the exclusive right to initiate any promotion, because it prohibits any advancement except on a member of the force whom the Superintendent recommends. This is as though President McKinley was not allowed to promote an officer unless his immediate commander recommended it. While the advice and recommendation of the Superintendent of Police ought to be always considered in connection with promotions, I do not think that he should have a practical veto on all promotions.

"You ask me why I do not think a single-headed commission desirable for the administration of our Police Department. This is my answer: I cannot imagine, after the revelations of the Lexow investigation, that any sensible man would be in favor of placing in the hands of one man the enormous and necessary powers of the police. Until the Angel Gabriel is relieved from his duties above and is prepared to accept service on earth, I can imagine no one to whom I would be willing to intrust such great power and responsibilities. Such a division of police administration as I have outlined—into legislative and executive functions—is a logical division, and it would properly distribute these vast powers."

**By Ex-Police Commissioner Erhardt.**

Ex-Police Commissioner Joel B. Erhardt said: "Whatever police legislation may be resorted to, nothing will result from it unless the Police Board is made a single-headed commission. You may fix the power of removal where you will, but until one man controls the force absolutely and is responsible, there will be no improvements. Below the Police Commissioners the single-headed idea runs all through the Police Department. There is a single Superintendent, the Inspectors act singly, the Captains of the various precincts have individual powers and responsibilities, the Sergeants have individual powers, and the roundsmen and even the patrolmen likewise. You may call the head what you please, but unless there is one man in command there is certain to be the same confusion and disaster that there would be with more than one Captain on board ship, with more than one commander of an army in the field, or with more than one President of a bank.

"The only advantage of a four-headed Board of Police is that it divides the responsibility so that no one can be held accountable for what is done, inasmuch as the acts of all are required to give any order. And that is the reason why those interested in politics like the present system. It gives them an opportunity to shield themselves behind others. The Police Board that preceded the present one was not harmonious, nor has any board in recent years been harmonious. The old Metropolitan Police Board avoided trouble by delegating full authority to its President, Thomas C. Acton. He did all the work, and practically assumed all the responsibility, and under his administration the force was in good condition.

**A Natural Result Followed.**

"All of the members of the present board were selected because of their reputed probity and honesty of purpose, and the most natural result followed. If the four Commissioners were thoroughly honest in their views it could not be expected that either one would be likely to yield his convictions to the judgment of the others. Thus the seeds of disintegration and demoralization began to sprout.

"What the proposed bill is I do not know. There is a prevalent opinion that some persons desirous of bringing about a change in the Police Department have fanned disagreements that may have been trivial in their nature into a fierce flame of dissatisfaction to the end that there might be an excuse for accomplishing a general change as is now suggested. The objection to a single-headed commission is often urged that it places too much power in the hands of a single individual and that he might abuse such power. Col. Waring possesses power, the control of a vast fund, and an army of men. He can be removed at any time by the stroke of the Mayor's pen, but he accomplishes results which never would have been accomplished by a four-headed commission.

"The old and hackneyed excuse that the Bureau of Elections is embraced in the police administration, and therefore there must be a bipartisan board, is still urged. My answer to that is, take away the Bureau of Elections. It does not properly belong in the Police Department. In my opinion, it would be impossible to get into one board four honest men, able to fulfil the duties of Police Commissioners, without having just such differences and rows as now exist. If four weak or bad men were put in there would probably be no lack of harmony, for it would be give and take constantly, and they would easily get along. With a single-headed Police Board something can be accomplished. Without it, nothing."

**What Two Commissioners Say.**

"The Police Board should, of course, be kept in the control of this city," said Commissioner Roosevelt. "All the legislation needed is to allow the Mayor to exercise throughout his term the power of removal he now has for the first six months. It is not necessary for me to say that, as the Mayor is well aware, I, and, I believe, Mr. Andrews, are ready to resign at any time. We stay in office only because of what we believe to be our duty to the city."

"I have always been," said Commissioner Parker, "in favor of extending the City Government by gradual steps. That was the project of Andrew H. Green, the Chairman of the original Greater New York Commission, and it seems to me to be a wise one."

## THE OLD ACT'S INCEPTION.

**It Came into Force Amid Riots and Litigation.**

The Metropolitan Police act was enacted by the State Legislature in 1857, on the ground that the management of the old New York police force was corrupt and inefficient. The new act created a police district which included New York, Kings, Westchester, and Richmond Counties. The Governor appointed a Board of Police Commissioners to serve five years, but Mayor Fernando Wood for a while refused to recognize the new Commissioners, and consequently there were two police boards, each endeavoring to exercise authority. Subsequently the Court of Appeals decided that the Metropolitan Police act was Constitutional, and the system remained in force until the adoption of what is known as the Tweed charter.

The conflict of authority between Mayor Wood and the new Police Board led to serious trouble before the old Police Board abandoned the contest. D. D. Conover, one of the new Commissioners, was forcibly ejected from the Mayor's office when he went there to take the oath of office. He procured a warrant for the arrest of Mayor Wood for inciting a riot, and undertook to serve the warrant with the aid of fifty of the new policemen. The Mayor surrounded himself with a large squad of the old municipal police and resisted arrest. There was a fierce fight in the City Hall during which several persons were injured. A large mob assembled in City Hall Park, and partisan feeling began to manifest itself in a violent form.

Just then the Seventh Regiment happened to be passing down Broadway on its way to take the boat for Boston. It was summoned to the spot, and its presence sufficed to quell the riot. Mr. Conover, accompanied by Gen. Sanford, entered the City Hall and served the writ on the Mayor, who, seeing further resistance useless, submitted to arrest. In the meantime the city had become demoralized. Gangs of rowdies were organized, two of which, named respectively "The Dead Rabbits" and "Bowery Boys," came in conflict on July 4 on Bayard Street near the Bowery. A small body of policemen, sent to quell the disturbance, was soon repulsed; the city militia was called out, and the Seventh Regiment summoned from Boston. The riot was quelled late in the evening, six men having been killed outright, and over a hundred wounded.

## POST OFFICE COAL CASE.

**INTERESTING PAPERS IN SUIT AGAINST CORNELIUS VAN COTT.**

**Government Reports Show Great Discrepancy Between Claims of Van Cott and Terhune and Coal Actually Delivered During His Administration.**

The suit of William Berningham, assignee of William Terhune, against Cornelius Van Cott, which promised some very interesting revelations relating to the latter's conduct of the Post Office here, may not come to trial. It is set for hearing in the Supreme Court to-morrow, but counsel for both parties say that a settlement has been reached.

This case has been a very mysterious one. It has been on the calendar for three years, and no one seemed to know more about it than the fact that it related to an alleged sale of coal by Mr. Terhune to Mr. Van Cott. Much light is thrown on it, however, by a large bundle of papers, which have been sent to the County Clerk's office here by the Treasury Department. The papers were sent in response to a request made by Justice Pryor, at the instance of Alexander Campbell, attorney for Mr. Berningham, for all papers relating to the purchase of coal from Van Cott and Terhune for the Post Office Building in 1891-2.

These papers show that the contract for supplying coal for the Post Office Building was given to Van Cott & Terhune—the members of the firm being Whitfield Van Cott, brother of the Postmaster, and William Terhune—July 20, 1891, after Postmaster Van Cott had reported that the firm's bid of $4.06 per ton was the lowest. Coal was supplied, and no trouble was had until after Dec. 30, 1891, when the Treasury Department found a discrepancy of about 500 tons between the vouchers for 2,067 tons submitted by Van Cott & Terhune and the report of the engineer who received the coal.

J. E. Powell, Inspector of Electric Light, was ordered to make an investigation. He submitted a long report in the Winter of 1891-2, which said: "Testimony of the weighers and Terhune shows that Terhune weighed the coal, announced the weight, and entered it upon his stubs and slips in his books. Weighers were present at the time, and entered the weight in their books and signed the slips made by Terhune." He says vouchers covering 1,267 and 345 tons were certified by Taylor, a watchman, who weighed only a small portion of it. He concluded that the entire system of delivering and accounting for the coal was such that the department could not substantiate the receipt of it according to vouchers. The most serious apprehension that the department had not been fairly dealt with" was created. He put the discrepancy at 400 tons.

The papers were submitted to Attorney Edward Mitchell. It was agreed, May 25, 1892, that the custodian of the building—Mr. Van Cott—was responsible, and Aug. 8, 1892, Mr. Van Cott wrote to the Treasury Department that 400 tons of coal had been placed in the Post Office building to supply the alleged discrepancy. He did not say whence the coal had come, and the Government dropped the matter. A year or so later the suit was brought against Cornelius Van Cott, the firm of Van Cott & Terhune having been dissolved in the meantime.

Cornelius Van Cott and his brother Whitfield Van Cott were seen at the Lincoln Club last night. The only statement came from the former, who said: "I simply wanted the man who was responsible for the discrepancy to make it good. The matter is settled now."

## NORTH SIDE BOARD MEETS.

**Annual Election of Officers—Board Is in Good Condition.**

The annual meeting of the North Side Board of Trade was held last night at its rooms, 278 Alexander Avenue. There was a large attendance. President James L. Mills presided.

The Finance Committee submitted a report showing that the receipts of the past year amounted to $2,674.91; disbursements, $2,356.89. Balance in hand, $318.02. The membership of the board is now 187.

The following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:

President—James L. Wells; Vice President—Fordham Morris; Second Vice Presidents—Ernest Hall, Henry A. Gumbleton, Henry Lewis Morris, Seward Baker, Jordan L. Mott, William R. Beal, John Claflin, Albert E. Davis, De Witt C. Overbaugh.

Executive Committee for three years—Olin J. Stephens, Henry A. Gumbleton, John H. Knoeppel, Dr. S. H. McIlroy, John De Hart, Charles H. Stoughton, William R. Beal; Louis A. Risse, to fill vacancy for one year, and J. Homer Hildreth, to fill vacancy for two years.

Finance Committee—D. C. Overbaugh, W. R. Beal, and A. L. Lowenstein.

Membership Committee—C. H. Stonebridge, R. H. Deeves, Robert Wallace.

Transportation Committee—David Rosseau, William Ebling, Charles M. Kaeppel.

Literature and Publication—Albert E. Davis, Louis A. Risse, A. E. Lickman.

Real Estate Committee—Myron C. Burton, Martin Walter, and J. C. Davies.

Legislative Committee—J. C. Julius Langbein, Ernest Hall, and J. H. Hildreth.

Committee on Taxes and Assessments—John H. Knoeppel, Anthony McOwen, and Edward Rowell.

Committee on Railroad Extension and Rapid Transit—John De Hart, Henry A. Gumbleton, Col. J. A. Goulden.

Committee on Education—Louis Eickwort, Morgan Washburn, E. D. Clark.

Committee on Bridges—W. R. Beal, Seward Baker, Peter J. Stuyvesant.

Arbitration Committee—P. J. Stuyvesant, W. H. Zeltner, and C. H. Cronin.

Committee on Police and Fire Protection and Public Health—Dr. S. H. McIlroy, Dr. I. C. Jones, and Dr. Emil Heuel.

**Died Alone in Her Room.**

Mrs. Elizabeth Rarick, a widow, who lived alone at 94 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, was found dead in bed last evening by her son-in-law, Ernest T. Gaylord, of 71 West One Hundred and Fifth Street. She was a sufferer from epilepsy, and Dr. Edward A. Kelly, who was called in, said she had probably died from an attack of that disease, and that she had been dead several hours when found.

## YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

6:20 A. M.—309 East Houston Street; Louis Lindner; damage, $15.

7:53 A. M.—36 Mott Street; Morris Blumenthal and others; damage, $4,000.

10:45 A. M.—400 West Seventeenth Street; Mary Crown; damage, $100.

12:45 P. M.—106 Ludlow Street; Mrs. Bromitz; no damage.

1:50 P. M.—180 Allen Street; Frank Wittaker; damage trifling.

1:55 P. M.—246 West Twenty-seventh Street; Thomas Angel; carpenter shop; damage trifling.

5:15 P. M.—93 East Fourth Street; C. Bimberg; no damage.

6:20 P. M.—128 Columbus Avenue; J. Cohen; damage, $500.

7 P. M.—133 Third Avenue; John Golden; damage, $100.

7 P. M.—242 East Eighty-seventh Street; James Terry; damage, $250.

9:30 P. M.—2,403 Second Avenue; Louis Orlando; damage slight.

10:30 P. M.—1,101 Second Avenue; Henry Barnfuer; damage, $10.

## TAMMANY'S FIGHT BEGUN

**The First of a Monthly Series of Attacks upon the City Government.**

**POLICE BOARD DENOUNCED.**

**The Manifesto in the Form of an Address to Voters—Attack on the Lexow Commission — What Tammany Wants Instead of the Republican Plan —Sheehan and Martin Cheered.**

Tammany has a new plan. It is going to issue manifestoes at its General Committee meetings, every month, against the management of the different city departments. Each meeting is to be devoted to one or more departments. This is part of John C. Sheehan's campaign.

The first of the series was put forth at last night's meeting. There was a large attendance, but not much enthusiasm. Augustus W. Peters presided. The manifesto came in as a report from the Executive Committee, which had met in the afternoon, and which attacks the present Board of Police, but objects to the Governor appointing a commission to succeed it, as is now contemplated by the Republican machine. The essay follows:

**The Lexow Commission Attacked.**

To the Voters of New York:

The present administration of the City Government has been in operation since Jan. 1, 1895. It came into power through the partisan manipulation and the deceptive promises of alleged reform which its supporters claimed that it purposed to inaugurate. * * * At its beginning, the Lexow investigation was regarded by the public with a suspicion which recent events have justified, but as it proceeded the novel and sensational character of the exhibitions which it afforded attracted public attention and held it down to the local campaign of 1894 with the desired effect.

The supporters of the so-called reform movement were able to mislead the people into the belief that their party could and would, if intrusted with power, correct the abuses alleged to have been discovered by the Lexow committee and improve the Police Department. * * * The evidence elicited in this so-called investigation was so untrustworthy that not a single conviction of the person accused was sustained by our courts, and all this after the expenditure of vast amounts of public moneys with no other effect than that of saddling upon our City Government a wrangling, blundering and incompetent Republican cabal.

They now remember that the discredited policemen were either Republicans or men unaffiliated with the Tammany Hall organization, and that they were appointees of a board upon which, at the time of their appointment, this organization was unrepresented and that they were subsequently, and before the discovery of their alleged offenses, retained by a board over which this organization had no control. The primary purpose of a police force is to prevent crime, detect and arrest criminals, maintain order, promote public safety, and protect life and property. Discipline and courage are essential to its efficiency. During the sensational existence of the Lexow investigation of 1894, no reflection was made upon the efficiency of the New York police force, which for many years had been justly regarded as one of the model police forces of the world.

Upon our local Government of false pretenses and sham reforms we therefore turn the searchlight of public criticism, and in the interest of public morals demand that the fear of detection of official malfeasance, which has caused, in violation of law, the suppression of all official departmental reports from the City Record or public press be not further suffered to hinder an exposure of its inefficiency and corruption.

Our people are entitled to the fullest information relative to every department of the city government. The duty to furnish this information which our present officials leave undischarged we publicly assume. * * * We shall, therefore, invite by resolution from time to time the attention of our citizens to the workings of the various municipal departments, bringing before them at this time the Police Department of the city.

**The Police Board the First Subject.**

Security to life and property in our city must depend upon a police force whose rank and file are not only intelligent, courageous, and disciplined, but animated by a spirit of perfect unity and loyal obedience to their superiors. The proper subordination and efficiency of the force are vitally connected with and dependent upon the rational, fair, and harmonious action of the Board of Police Commissioners, whose simple duty it is to sink self and serve the public.

The people, always patient and forbearing, have witnessed with astonishment now approaching dismay the unseemly exhibition of factious incompetency in the present board and the resultant gradual but steady relaxation of police discipline, accompanied by an increase of crime, the perpetrators of which often go unpunished and undetected. Innovation is not reformation. Unity and harmony of action in the Police Board still remain essential to the efficiency of the force. Since the appointment of the present Commissioners to the present time the meetings of the Police Board have been marked by unseemly wrangles and abusetul personalities. Personal feelings have been allowed to prevent official action on important departmental matters and stop even the transaction of ordinary business.

The Commissioners have sought to discredit each other in published interviews. They have preferred charges against one of their number. These charges, although grave, remain undecided, while the public usefulness of the Commissioner affected by them is impaired. They have used charges against uniformed members of the force as the cover for attacks upon each other. Two of their number are in notorious conflict with the Chief of the force. Two of their number countenance and sustain this officer in his attacks upon his superiors.

The conduct of the board is criticised by those of the clergy most instrumental in their appointment. It is charged in the public press and not contradicted that they permit gambling houses and houses of prostitution to flourish under their patronage and protection, while subordinates in the department harvest the ill-gotten gain; that appointments upon the force are bought and sold; that fixed prices are paid for promotions and transfers; that civil service questions are sold to non-resident applicants for appointment; that incompetent strangers are appointed upon the force whose ambition for promotion and ignorance of city life have led to the infliction of the grossest insults upon our citizens and especially upon virtuous women; that they have fomented discontent among the rank and file; that they have bred jealousies and conflicts among Captains and others in command; that they have debased the morals of men on the force by encouraging, if not ordering, reprehensible practices in connection with the alleged detection of vice; that they have allowed crime as never before to be perpetrated and the criminals to go undetected and unpunished.

An increase in their expenditures of $1,844,793, measures the extent of their extravagance. Increased prices are paid for almost every article used in the department. We instance as one of their many extravagances the fact that some 3,000 or more policemen already adequately provided for with revolvers were compelled to buy a revolver at $10, the market value of which was only $4. Who got the difference is the duty of the Grand Jury to determine. They waste the public funds in defraying the expenses of the police on debauches undertaken for the alleged discovery of vice. By reason of their misconduct, the property of the people is insecure and the lives of our citizens insufficiently protected.

**What Tammany Wants.**

"For these abuses we denounce, in the name of an indignant and misled citizenship, the present Police Board and the administration which supinely permits it to continue in office, and demand in the name of law, order, and decency, that the warring incompetents, now engaged in destroying the efficiency of the police of New York be removed from place, and that a commission be appointed by the Mayor from among our public-spirited citizens who have the welfare of the whole people at heart, and, not, as is contemplated, a committee to be appointed by the Governor, contrary to all principles of home rule and law, for the purpose of furthering political combinations in the election of a Mayor and other officers of the Greater New York."

**Cheers for Martin and Sheehan.**

Ex-City Chamberlain Thomas C. T. Crain was recognized to speak for the essay. He insisted that the present Police Board had proved a failure, and that nothing better could have been expected when officials were not responsible to any political organization. Among other things, Mr. Crain said:

"We do not glory in the failure of these men nor in the moral degradation of a single political antagonist. To the extent that they work in the interest of the people we would uphold them. We are not political guerrillas. We are warriors of the true type. We fight in the open. We scorn attack upon private character.

"We have nothing but sorrow in our hearts for the egotism of these men, and the mournful, disgraceful exhibition they present. They are parading their own inefficiency before a sickened and dishearened people. Oh, why should not the business of the department be conducted in an honest way, as it was by John C. Sheehan and James J. Martin?" [Great applause.]

Civil Justice James A. O'Gorman also spoke for the essay, and praised Messrs. Sheehan and Martin.

Fred H. Earnst spoke for the German-Americans. He spoke of "Reform Senator Raines," and read a lot of newspaper headlines telling of alleged police mismanagement. "They talked about the reform chariot," he said, "but when the reform chariot drove down to the City Hall it was found that Platt was the driver and that it was nothing but the old Republican hack."

The manifesto was adopted unanimously. Then, on a resolution offered by John C. Sheehan, a committee was appointed to revise the constitution and by-laws of Tammany, and to bring them up to date. This committee consists of Mr. Sheehan, James McCartney, Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, John W. Keller, Henry W. Wolf, Percival Nagle, and Matthew F. Donohue.

The district General Committees of Tammany have been ordered to "hustle" and hold regular meetings at least monthly. To-night there is to be a big meeting in the Thirteenth Assembly District, where Peter J. Dooling is the leader. Thomas C. O'Sullivan and Civil Justice O'Gorman will be among the speakers.

**STATEMENTS CALLED FALSE.**

**The Comment of Mr. Roosevelt—Mr. Parker Laughed.**

The Tammany manifesto was submitted to Mayor Strong, and to Commissioners Roosevelt and Parker last night, by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES. Mayor Strong declined to discuss it at all, and Mr. Parker, after reading it, laughed and said he had nothing to say. President Roosevelt declared the statements made are all false.

"The criticism of Tammany Hall," he said, "is precisely what I should expect. It would indeed be a discredit to us if we had merited the approval of men who can stand up for and defend the fearful rottenness which was exposed by the Lexow investigation. We have not been able to get rid of all the evils which we inherited from Tammany, but we have made immense progress toward doing so."

**Shepardites, Platt, and Tammany.**

The Shepardite organization, known as the National Democratic Party, in Kings County, met last night in Brooklyn. Edward M. Shepard spoke of the danger that would result if a coalition between Mr. Platt and Tammany were consummated, by which Tammany should have control of the government of the Greater New York and Platt that of the State. Mr. Shepard thought that it would be unwise for his organization to unite in the enrollment of the regular Democratic organization. It was decided to appoint an Enrollment Committee of thirty-two, one from each ward. The committee will also arrange for and superintend the holding of primaries for the election of officers and general committeemen. It was further determined to nominate candidates this Fall, under the emblem of the party, the "ship."

## THE RED STRINGS AND KU-KLUX

**Their Acts of Outlawry Continued in Kentucky.**

JACKSON, Ky., March 8.—The Red Strings and the Ku Klux are continuing their outlawry against each other in this county. News was brought here to-day confirming the assassination on Friday of Thomas Sizemore in the upper part of the county. Sizemore was a witness for the Government against Daniel Farlar, the assassin of Deputy United States Marshal Byrd. Sizemore was shot from ambush by three persons concealed in the bushes near his home. A posse is in pursuit of his slayers.

Saturday night Jonn Arrowood, living in the same section of the county, was called to his door and fired at a number of times. Arrowood returned to the house for his weapons, and for a time a fusillade of shots was exchanged, but no one was reported injured.

The residence and store of George Deaton, a prominent citizen of the locality, was reported burned by incendiaries Sunday night.

## W. L. CANNON SUCCEEDS BLISS.

**Treasurer of the National Republican Executive Committee.**

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Executive Committee of the National Republican Committee held a short session this evening. A full membership was not present, and another meeting will be held in a few days.

The report of the Secretary, showing the work done during the Summer, was read.

It was decided to maintain the permanent headquarters in Washington.

Cornelius N. Bliss of New York, recently made Secretary of the Interior, resigned as Treasurer of the committee, and W. L. Cannon of New York was elected to fill the vacancy.

## GIRL LEFT TO DIE ALONE.

**Amie Smith of Hackensack Deserted in a Third Avenue Hotel.**

Amie Smith, nineteen years old, of Hackensack, N. J., died yesterday afternoon at Bellevue Hospital. At 9 o'clock in the morning she went to the Victor Hotel, Third Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, in the company of a man who registered their names as "Mr. and Mrs. J. Everett, Chicago." They were shown to a room, and an hour later the man came down, stating that his wife was ill and he was going out for a doctor. He returned in half an hour and said that he could not find the doctor he wanted. He then disappeared.

The woman was removed to Bellevue Hospital. She refused to make any statement or to disclose her identity. A bottle of carbolic acid had been found in her room, but she showed no signs of having taken the poison. She began sinking rapidly, and died at 3 o'clock.

Her effects were then examined, and six visiting cards bearing the name and address, written with pen and ink, "Annie Smith, State Street, Hackensack, N. J.," were found, together with some trinkets and $6.66 in money. Her father is Mahlon Smith, and, though reported to be in New York last night, could not be found. The girl was well known in Hackensack, and bore a good reputation.

**Caught by His Trousers.**

Frederick Jacobson, fourteen years old, who said he lived at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Eighth Avenue, was accused of robbing Mrs. Emma Turchen of 130 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. Mrs. Turchen was wheeling her baby in a carriage on Seventh Avenue, near her home, when Jacobson ran against the carriage, nearly upsetting it. As she put out her hand to save the baby, the boy snatched a purse from it and started to run. As he was climbing a picket fence in his effort to escape, his trousers caught, and he hung helpless until an officer arrived and captured him.

## WORK OF THE VOLUNTEERS

**Kind Words and Subscriptions Given Last Night to Help the Ballington Booths' Army.**

**THEIR FIRST ANNIVERSARY.**

**Dr. Josiah Strong Spoke and Sympathetic Letters Were Read—American Flags Prominent in the Decorations — Enlisting ex-Convicts in the Movement.**

Kind words were spoken and subscriptions given in encouragement of the Volunteers of America at last night's anniversary meeting in Association Hall, Twenty-third Street. It is a year since Commander Ballington Booth severed his connection with the Salvation Army and started this new organization. In his first annual report, presented last night, he claimed that they were making substantial progress, and that 18,000 persons had professed conversion at their meetings during the year.

Several lay and clerical speakers were announced on the programme, including District Attorney Backus of Brooklyn, but the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong was the only one to appear. Dr. Strong, however, had strong words of sympathy for the Volunteers, and he made sarcastic references to the "attack" on them for which he said they had waited nearly a year. "I begin now to think that the Volunteers are here to stay," he said. Hallelujahs and amens from all over the hall were heard in response to this.

Letters of well-wishing were read from Miss Grace Dodge, Mr. J. M. Cornell, and others. The chief events of the evening, next to the addresses, were the handing out of the five hundredth officer's commission to Capt. Harper G. Smyth and the enrollment of the three thousandth Defender. Another interesting incident was the reception of Lieut. Stephen Price into the Volunteer's Prisoners' League, the twelve hundredth prisoner. Mrs. Ballington Booth explained that he was a convert from Sing Sing.

Another prisoner, Mr. Allen, from Charlestown, Mass., received a flag to take to that prison, in which a legion of 200 is organized.

American flags were everywhere in evidence, and the proceedings were of an enthusiastic character throughout.

**BOOTH-TUCKER MAKES REPLY.**

**Salvation Army Leader Denies His Brother-in-Law's Charges.**

The letter of Commander Ballington Booth to his father, published in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES, has considerably agitated the Booth-Tuckers and other Salvationists. Commander Booth-Tucker made a long answer to Ballington's letter.

Against Ballington Booth's statement that the Volunteers had not tried to coax away officers of the Salvation Army, he cited a letter written by Lieut. Col. Woolley from the Volunteers' headquarters in this city to a well-known Salvation Army officer in England. He described the talk about the purely American nature of the Volunteer movement as "a deep bid for popularity." The only American-born signer of the articles of incorporation of the Volunteers, he said, had since returned to the Salvation Army.

"It has already been denied," he continued, "that Gen. Booth ever spat on the American flag, and I do not believe that the General ever penned a letter that the army principles are 'diametrically opposed' to this country, or that this country 'must be brought under.'

"I think the best answer to the whole statement is to be found in the attitude of the Salvation Army members and officers. Out of 2,000 officers, only 80 forsook the army to follow Ballington into the Volunteers."

**Ballington Booth Regrets It.**

Commander Ballington Booth refused to accord an interview when asked last night what he had to say regarding the difficulties between himself and the Salvation Army. He said that he was desirous of seeing the matter dropped. At the oVlunteers' public meeting last night he said: "That letter did not emanate from our headquarters, nor do I know who handed it to the press. We had no knowledge of its being given to the press until the reporters inquired of us whether it was correct. It was with my sincere regret that the letter has been made public."

## AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. S. D. Leavitt of Maine is at the Gilsey.

Paul Kalisch of Berlin is at the Netherland.

Judge William L. Learned of Albany is at the Normandie.

Bishop George Worthington of Omaha is at the Manhattan.

Congressman Charles N. Fowler of New Jersey is at the Imperial.

The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage of Washington, D. C., is at the Astor.

Ex-Senator Patrick Walsh of Georgia and Thomas Marshall of Pittsburg are at the Fifth Avenue.

William Leland of Chicago, W. W. Turlay of Buffalo, and Marshall A. Christy of Pittsburg are at the Windsor.

R. J. Moore of Philadelphia, R. S. Johnston of St. Louis, and George M. Lee of Boston are at the Marlborough.

John F. Moore of Albany, H. W. Sargent of Providence, and J. H. Upson of Providence are at the Grand Union.

E. W. Briggs of Boston, C. A. Moore of Hartford, and H. B. Frissell of Hampton, Va., are at the Park Avenue.

The Rev. Robert H. Paine of Baltimore and Major James W. Hinkley of Poughkeepsie are at the Murray Hill.

Gen. George S. Field and Franklin D. Locke of Buffalo, and Robert C. Ogden of Philadelphia are at the Waldorf.

G. N. Hewes of Rochester, William L. Simpson of Boston, and J. D. Whitney of Philadelphia are at the Westminster.

Homer Wise of Philadelphia, A. N. Brady and H. G. Clement of Albany, and W. H. Swift of St. Louis are at the Hoffman.

Judge John Davis of Washington, D. C., and Clarence Stanhope and W. Brodrick-Cloete of London are at the Albemarle.

Henry M. Rogers of Boston, C. L. Hutchins of Concord, Mass., and Keyes Danforth of Williamstown, Mass., are at the Buckingham.

Theodore P. Dresser of Boston, W. H. Hopper and L. E. Herring of Philadelphia, and F. J. Prescott of Cleveland are at the Everett.

Baron Schlippenbach, Russian Consul at Chicago; James H. Hoyt of Cleveland, A. Howard Hinkle of Cincinnati, Russell J. Wilson of San Francisco, and ex-Gov. N. O. Murphy of Arizona are at the Holland.

**Americans After Mexican Gold.**

MEXICO, March 8.—A strong company has been organized here, with C. P. Haughton, President of the Chrome Steel Works of New York as President, and other American Directors, to prospect for and acquire gold properties.

## ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

**Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.**

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; E. D. Wayman, dress goods; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Allen, Stephenson & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; J. Allen, domestics and blankets; L. Hoffman, carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. M. Harrison, furnishing goods; 621 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; J. C. Weinman, silks and velvets, 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; D. W. Morton, silks, 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Barton, The G. K., Company, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; G. K. Barton, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Horstmeyer, gloves and ribbons; G. Anderson, dress goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. Campbell, hosiery; 2 Walker Street.

Booth & Hodge, Paris, Ill.; H. L. Hodge, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Metropole.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; T. K. Maloney, notions and fancy goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Crosby & Hill, Wilmington, Del.; W. K. Crosby, notions and laces; Broadway Central Hotel.

Cluett, Coon & Co., Troy, N. Y.; D. W. Coon, collars and cuffs; Park Avenue Hotel.

Church, The A. M., Company, Troy, N. Y.; A. M. Church, domestics; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Collins & Higgins, Salem, Mass.; J. H. Collins, clothing; Morton House.

Delapin Dry Goods Company, Wheeling, West Va.; J. S. Gibbs, notions and millinery; 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; C. Copp, linens and white goods; W. G. Munshower, represents; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Douglass, E. F., Florence, S. C.; dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; E. P. McPherson, upholstery goods; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. O. Hill, silks and velvets, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. R. Wiley, represents; W. R. Birkett, silks and velvets; 104 Worth Street.

Frank, The, A. B. Company, San Antonio, Texas; G. Epstein, dry goods; 34 Thomas Street; Belvedere House.

Frank, H., St. Cloud, Minn.; dry goods, &c.; Barrett House.

Frear, W. H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. M. Powell, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; V. Sano, linens, dress goods, and silks; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Glenn, Hugh & Co., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Hunter, silks and velvets; 57 White Street.

Hens & Kelly, Buffalo, N. Y.; M. J. Hens, furnishing goods; Hotel Metropole.

Hirschmann Brothers, Binghamton, N. Y.; S. Hirschmann, domestics; 77 Wooster Street; Stuart House.

Hunter, Glenn & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; J. Hunter, domestics; 57 White Street.

Kruse & Peterson, Davenport, Iowa; F. Peterson, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Jonas Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. Jonas, white goods and laces; Hotel Netherland.

Jenkins & Sons, Charleston, Ill.; W. F. Jenkins, notions and carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.

Katzenstein, S., Alliance, Ohio; carpets; Belvedere House.

Kirby, Lea & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. L. Kirby, hats and caps; St. George Hotel.

Lion, The, Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. W. Drummond, linens and white goods; 224 Church Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss L. Wallingsford, underwear; Hotel Metropole.

McCarthy, D., & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. McDonald, silks and velvets; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Milligan, H. L., & Co., Greenville, Tenn.; dry goods; Continental Hotel.

McKeon, J., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; J. McKeon, cloaks and suits; Hotel Manhattan.

Newhousel Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; M. J. Gilsdorf, cloaks and suits; Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Valentine & Newcomb, Huntington, West Va.; J. W. Valentine, dry goods; W. H. Newcomb, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Parks, Brannon & Co., Rome, Ga.; H. B. Parks, dry goods, &c.; Sinclair House.

Posner Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. P. Farley, dress goods and blankets; J. Meiklejohns, upholstery goods; D. C. Schilling, represents; Hotel Albert.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; R. B. Coupland, laces and embroideries; St. Denis Hotel.

Reid & Hughes, Norwich, Conn.; N. E. Church, dress goods, 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. B. Milliard, millinery; Miss H. Zittenstram, millinery; Miss D. H. Skerry, millinery; Miss M. Bennett, millinery; 102 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Sholem, J., & Sons, Paris, Ill.; M. Sholem, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Solky, J. M., Wilmington, N. C.; clothing; Barrett House.

Stark, B., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; M. Stark, millinery and ribbons; Miss Hickey, millinery; Miss Rouse, ribbons; Hotel Albert.

Strouse Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Strouse, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Tower, E. C., & Co., Troy N. Y.; Miss Ash, millinery; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Wallace Brothers & Co., Statesville, N. C.; W. Wallace, dry goods, &c., 280 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; J. P. Reed, house furnishing goods; 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Mack, domestics and white goods; W. E. Ever

# NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

## The Bill to Demand Free Railroad Rides for Legislators, Judges, and Others Passed by the Senate.

## NEWS BOOTH BILL PASSED.

### The Assembly Disregards the Objections of Mr. Finn—Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and the Rules of the Senate.

ALBANY, March 8.—The Senate to-night passed the bill which requires all railroads to carry members of the Legislature, Court of Appeals Judges, Supreme Court Justices, and State officers free upon the presentation of a certificate issued by the Secretary of State. There was no discussion upon the bill, except that Senator Ellsworth explained that it was intended to facilitate the performance of State business. Upon the roll call, however, a number of Republicans voted in the negative, and the bill was passed by a vote of 27 to 12. Those who voted in the negative were: Senators Brackett, Coffey, Cantor, Charles Davis, Foley, Guy, Higgins, Krum, Nussbaum, Parsons, Stranahan, and White.

Among the first bills to come up was the Richmond County Police Reorganization bill. Senator Cantor renewed his objections to the bill, upon the grounds of its partisanship. His protest was unavailing, and the bill was passed by a party vote.

Senator Ahearn's bill requiring the erection of suitable protection for pedestrians around buildings in course of erection in New York City, was also passed.

**Privileges of the Floor.**

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff expressed his gratification at the success of his undertaking to enforce the rules excluding all persons from the floor. He added:

"Under the rule ladies and members of a Senator's family can be admitted to the floor of the Senate on the card of the President. With all deference to the ladies and members of Senators' families, the President of the Senate submits that the proper place is in a reserved portion of the gallery, which has now been provided, and not upon the floor of this chamber. The confusion incident to their presence even behind the rail, and especially on either side of the desk, is subversive of order and retardative of a desirable expedition in transaction of the business of the Senate. Therefore cards will not be given to any lady or member of a Senator's family or to the members of the family of the President of the Senate, granting the privilege of the floor, unless a disapproval of this purpose is indicated by a majority of the Senate.

**Clerks Should Be Debarred.**

"Under the rules, clerks and stenographers of Senators and committees are debarred from admission to the floor of the Senate. This will cause some inconvenience to several Senators who are accustomed to the attendance of one or the other near their seats. In the judgment of the President of the Senate, it would be for the best interests of all concerned not to admit to the floor, except, possibly, outside the rail, any such clerk or stenographer, but if the Senate considers the admission of certain ones within the rail a necessity, the President requests their designation by name and assignment.

"It is earnestly hoped that the Senators who promulgated these rules will at all times aid the President of the Senate in their strict and impartial enforcement."

Senator Brackett took this occasion to call up his resolution amending the rules to admit persons to the Senate Chamber outside the rail upon the card of a Senator. He said he understood that the Committee on Rules desired more time to report on this amendment. An extension of time was granted until to-morrow.

## NEWS BOOTH BILL PASSED.

**Mr. Finn's Objections Were Not Respected—Four Extra Keepers for the Jail—Salaries of Court Officers.**

ALBANY, March 8.—Mr. Murphy's bill, providing that the Common Council of New York shall have the power to grant permits for the erection of news and flower booths, met with some opposition in the Assembly to-night from Democratic Leader Finn, who feared this authority might be exercised to the detriment of the owners of similar booths. Mr. Finn also stated that the city authorities did not favor the bill. This was denied by Mr. Murphy, who declared, in addition, that news and flower dealers favored the measure. The bill was passed. Also the following:

Mr. McKnight—Authorizing Jamaica to issue $200,000 of street improvement bonds.

Mr. Finn—Fixing the salaries of assistant clerks in city courts of New York City at $2,000, attendants at $1,200, and interpreters at $2,000.

Mr. McLaughlin—Providing that real property purchased with the proceeds of a pension may be seized upon for assessments for taxes levied.

Mr. Austin—Providing for the appointment of four extra Keepers in the county jail by the Sheriff of New York.

Mr. Lewis—Providing for the appointment of committees for examination of the cases of incompetent persons who are inmates of State institutions.

Mr. T. P. Sullivan—Authorizing the Fire Commissioners of New York City to determine the claim of William Mahoney to be placed on the pension roll of the Fire Department.

Mr. J. J. Sullivan—Providing for the relief of Richard P. Moore, a retired fireman of New York.

Mr. Matthewson—Providing for the issuance of bonds for the construction of a bridge over the Bronx River at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street in New York City.

The annual supply bill was introduced.

**More Hearings Wanted.**

ALBANY, March 8.—Assemblyman Brennan to-night endeavored to introduce a resolution directing the Cities' Committee of the Senate and Assembly to give two hearings in Brooklyn and two in New York City on the Greater New York charter. Objection to its introduction was made and the resolution was returned to Mr. Brennan without being read.

## WATERVLIET SCHOOL TROUBLE.

**Another Effort to Prevent the Wearing of Religious Garb by Teachers.**

ALBANY, March 8.—An appeal has been filed with Superintendent Charles R. Skinner of the State Department of Public Instruction from the action of the West Troy (now City of Watervliet) school authorities in permitting teachers to teach in one of the public schools of that city while attired in the garb of their religious order or sisterhood. This, it is claimed, is in violation of the provisions of the State Constitution, which the Superintendent, in his recent decision affecting this school, interpreted as prohibiting any such attire.

The matter is renewed to-day in the shape of an appeal to the Superintendent by Samuel Kennedy, Edward M. Getman, and James Forsyth, who contest a recent decision of the School Board of Watervliet in refusing to make an order requiring the teachers to discontinue the use in the public school of their religious garb.

The appellants desire that Superintendent Skinner shall give an order directing the Board of Education to forthwith require the teachers to discontinue the use of the garb.

**Will Marry a Chicago Woman.**

CHICAGO, March 8.—The engagement is announced of Mrs. J. C. Coonley, a rich widow of this city and ex-President of the Woman's Press Club, to Prof. H. A. Ward of Rochester, N. Y., proprietor of the Ward Museum of that city. The wedding will take place in June.

## ARTHUR MAYHEW MUST DIE.

**No Pardon for Florence Hann—The Case of William Youngs.**

ALBANY, March 8.—The Governor this afternoon refused to interfere in the case of Arthur Mayhew, to be executed at Sing Sing for the murder of Stephen Powell at Hempstead, L. I. He refused to pardon Florence Hann, serving a life sentence in Amsterdam for murder. She is said to be dying of consumption.

District Attorney Fish of Montgomery County protested against commutation of the sentence of William Youngs the wife murderer, to be executed this week. The Governor will give his decision to-morrow.

## MR. BACKUS MAKES ANSWER.

**Defends His Course Against the Jenks Charges.**

ALBANY, March 8.—District Attorney Backus of Kings County has filed his answer with Gov. Black to the charges preferred against him by Thomas C. Jenks. The answer was prepared by John M. Ward.

The charges grew out of an application to the District Attorney asking him to prosecute a certain violation of the Raines excise law regarding the issue of a certificate to a man named Gluck.

The District Attorney, in his answer, states that the complaint, which was made by Thomas C. Jenks, was referred to Assistant District Attorney John M. Ward for consideration and action. Mr. Ward did not present the matter to the Grand Jury, as requested by Mr. Jenks's application, stating that there were no grounds for such action.

The District Attorney, in his answer, states that Mr. Ward was competent to pass upon the questions referred to him, and that Mr. Jenks has made no complaint to him relative to the action taken by Mr. Ward. The Governor will consider the answer of the District Attorney in a few days.

## MR. CLEVELAND'S TRIP SOUTH.

**To Jacksonville in the Maple—Then a Cruise in the Gulf with E. C. Benedict.**

JACXSONVILLE, Fla., March 8.—A letter was received here this morning by a prominent citizen from E. C. Benedict, a well-known visitor to this city, saying that ex-President Cleveland, Capt. Lamberton, and Dr. Wood, were at Portsmouth, Va., where they arrived Friday on the lighthouse tender Maple. The letter adds that the party will leave Portsmouth either to-day or to-morrow on board Mr. Benedict's yacht Oneida, and after a visit of some days in Jacksonville, will cruise in the Gulf of Mexico.

## CARDINAL GIBBONS'S HAND CUT.

**He Receives a Slight Injury on the Train While Going to Wheeling.**

WHEELING, West Va., March 8.—Cardinal Gibbons is the guest of the Right Rev. Bishop Donohue and the local clergy. On the way to this city over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad the Cardinal was slightly injured by the breaking of a window in the car in which he rode. Vicar General O'Connor of Clarksburg was thrown against the window by the motion of the train. The glass was shattered and fragments fell on the Cardinal's hand and arm, cutting them slightly.

The Cardinal is to deliver a lecture here to-morrow evening.

## YALE MAY HAVE TO FIGHT.

**Likely to be a Contest over William Lampson's Will.**

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 8.—William Lampson of Leroy, who died a few weeks ago, leaving the bulk of his vast estate to Yale University, was supposed to be the only member of the Lampson family in this State, and at the time of his death it was understood that the only relatives who could claim kinship were two distant cousins in Canada and one in England.

But so many relatives have been discovered recently in this immediate vicinity that it is considered probable an attempt will be made to break the will.

There are at least a dozen persons in Genesee and Monroe Counties who claim to be daughters and sons and first cousins to William Lampson's father.

## MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING CASE.

**Daniel McFarlane Has Died from His Wound.**

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 8.—Daniel McFarlane, the man who walked into the police station a week ago last Saturday morning with a bullet in his head, is dead. The day after appearing at the station, he was placed under the X rays, and the bullet being located, he was placed on the operating table Monday and the bullet removed.

His condition improved rapidly after the operation, and he would have recovered but for his unwillingness to obey the directions given him by Dr. Howe, who attended him. McFarlane on two occasions became very violent, and declared his indifference as to whether he recovered or not. The manner in which he was shot will remain a secret, as he refused to tell any one, even his brother, whether or not he had told the truth about the watter when he said that he was shot by another man.

His brother, who was summoned here last Sunday, has remained by his bedside ever since he arrived, and watched him with devoted care, his only rest being obtained by lying on a bench in the hospital.

## CANADA'S PAPAL ABLEGATE.

**The Career of Mgr. Raffaele Merry Del Val.**

MONTREAL, March 8.—The cabled report from Rome of the appointment of Mgr. Raffaele Merry Del Val as Papal Ablegate to Canada is confirmed by private cablegrams received in this city and Ottawa to-day. It is understood that Mgr. Del Val will sail for Canada within a few days.

The new Ablegate, who will be the first direct representative of the Vatican in Canada, is about thirty-five years old. He is the son of Don Merry Del Val, Spanish Ambassador at the Vatican, and at present is Secretary of the commission for the reunion of the dissentient churches, of which commission Cardinal Vaughn is a member. He was brought up and educated in England, having been born while his father was Spanish Ambassador at the Court of St. James. Mgr. Del Val is not a Bishop, and in order to give him authority over the Canadian clergy it will be necessary to make him both Bishop and Archbishop, as was done in the case of Mgr. Martinelli, the Papal Ablegate in the United States.

The new Ablegate, in addition to being at home in Spanish, French, and Italian, speaks English with great fluency, which is probably one of the reasons of his appointment. For the past few years he has preached every Sunday in the Cathedral of St. Sylvester, at Rome, the English cathedral of the Eternal City. In this edifice the head of St. John the Baptist is kept. The arrival of the new Ablegate will be awaited with peculiar interest in Canada.

**Chicago's Lake Shore Drive.**

CHICAGO, March 8.—The extension of the famed Lake Shore Drive, which passes through Lincoln Park and skirts the shore of Lake Michigan for many miles, where it is known as Sheridan Road, continues north to the Wisconsin line. If a bill introduced at Madison becomes a law, Wisconsin will build a road south from Milwaukee to meet the Illinois thoroughfare, thus making a continuous road over 100 miles in length. The bill is favored, and will probably become a law. The bicyclists of the two towns are very much interested in having it pass.

# FOR NEW LEGISLATION

## A Bill from Buffalo Proposes to Establish a Censorship Over the Newspapers.

## ORGANIZATION OF THE GUARD.

**The Bill to Remodel It May Not Be Presented Till Next Winter—The Proposed Constitutional Amendments.**

ALBANY, March 8.—A bill has been prepared at Buffalo, and will be introduced by Senator Lamy and Assemblyman Braun, to provide for press censorship in this State. The text of the bill is as follows:

"A bill to provide for the proper supervision of newspapers published in the State of New York, and for the appointment of a censor for each newspaper published in counties in the State having a population of 10,000 or more.

"The people of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

"Section 1. Within twenty days after the passage of this act the Governor of this State shall appoint suitable and proper persons who shall act as censors in each newspaper office in the State of New York in all counties thereof having a population of 10,000 or more; the said censors to hold office office during the pleasure of the Governor of this State, who shall have power to remove said censors or transfer them at will.

"Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of each and every censor so appointed to examine and read all articles intended to be published in the paper with which he is connected, and to proscribe and eliminate from such articles all libelous matter and all matters which shall be deemed by him inimical to the interest of the State or any officer thereof.

"Sec. 3. The compensation of each of the said censors is to be fixed by the Controller of this State before the said censor shall be assigned to his position, and the said compensation shall be borne equally by the State and the newspaper to which the said censor is assigned.

"Sec. 4. Any person printing or causing to be printed in any newspaper any article or piece of news which has not been passed upon by and approved by the said censor shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in a State prison of this State for a term not to exceed five years nor less than one year, or by a fine not to exceed $5,000 nor less than $1,000, or by both imprisonment and fine.

"Sec. 5. This act to take effect immediately."

**NEW BILLS IN THE SENATE.**

**Proposal to Pay Mrs. Fellows—Ice Inspection Asked.**

ALBANY, March 8.—In the Senate to-night the following bills were introduced:

Senator Cantor—Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City to pay Lizzie H. Fellows, widow of Col. John R. Fellows, the balance of his salary as District Attorney.

Senator Ford—Authorizing the City of New York to establish a public drive and parkway as an extension of Riverside Drive to the Boulevard Lafayette.

Senator Ellsworth—Generally amending the banking law, where it relates to action by the Superintendent of Banks in cases of impairment of capital.

Senator Page—Providing that the term of the present Fire Marshal of New York shall end June 30, 1897, and that a new one shall be appointed by the Board of Fire Commissioners to serve from that date.

Senator Burns—Extending the time for the collection of taxes in Westchester County to May 15.

Senator Davis—Placing the inspection of steam vessels not covered by the laws governing the United States Steamboat Inspection Service under the charge of the State Superintendent of Public Works, and authorizing him to appoint an Inspector of Hulls and Boilers at $3,000 per year. Naphtha and electric launches are placed under the same general supervision. The sum of $10,000 is appropriated for carrying into effect the provisions of this act.

Senator Guy—Incorporating the New York Realty Bond and Exchange Company, with a capital stock of $250,000, for the purchase of and general dealing in real estate, stocks, and bonds.

Senator Featherson—Authorizing the refunding by the New York Controller of assessments for laying out East River Park, in New York City.

Senator Nussbaum—Providing that it shall be the duty of every local Board of Health to prescribe rules and regulations governing the cutting of ice. The Board of Health is also authorized to inspect all ice sold and to prosecute persons violating the act, the expense thereof to be paid by the city in which the prosecution occurs.

**NATIONAL GUARD REORGANIZATION.**

**Not Likely that a Bill Will Be Introduced at This Session.**

ALBANY, March 8.—A bill to reorganize the National Guard is not likely to be introduced at this session of the Legislature.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast has been in correspondence with the officers of the Guard, getting their views upon the scope of the proposed reorganization. The general sentiment favors a permanent commanding officer o fthe Guard. A scheme providing for a Major General, as a permanent commanding officer, is favored by many. Some think he should hold office for six years, and others until sixty-four years of age. The scheme contemplates a Major General with his own staff to take the place of the present Governor's staff.

It is expected that the Governor will appoint a Board of Officers to sit during the Summer to prepare a bill providing for such a reorganization of the Guard, to be presented to the next Legislature. Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast says it has not been definitely determined what action will be taken on the question.

**Corporation Reports.**

ALBANY, March 8.—Assemblyman Roche to-night introduced a bill providing that every stock corporation except moneyed and insurance and railroad corporations organized under the laws of the State must make a report showing a copy of its charter, the amount of its capital stock, and the proportion paid in, the amount of its existing assets or an amount which its assets equal, and the amount of its debts. The State Controller is empowered to charge all such corporations one-eighth of 1 per cent. for a legal inspection of its affairs whenever directed by the Attorney General.

**Water Supply Condemnations.**

ALBANY, March 8.—Assemblyman Husted to-night introduced a bill providing that nothing contained in acts authorizing the construction of new reservoirs and dams for a new supply of water in New York City shall permit the dispossession of the owners or legal occupants of real estate in the County of Westchester without the payment of awards to persons entitled thereto.

**Brooklyn Civil Service.**

ALBANY, March 8.—Assemblyman Brennan to-night introduced a bill instructing the Civil Service Commission of Brooklyn to conduct an examination for laborers to be employed in the Park Department.

**Staten Island Ferry.**

ALBANY, March 8.—Assemblyman Garby to-night introduced a bill making the rate of ferriage between New York City and any point on the shores of Richmond County 5 cents for the first six miles traversed and 1 cent for each mile or fraction thereof in addition.

**Constitutional Amendments.**

ALBANY, March 8.—Assemblyman Green (Dem., of New York,) to-night introduced three proposed Constitutional amendments to take effect in the year 1900. They provide for biennial sessions of the Legislature, and special sessions to be called by the Governor, at which legislation similar to that considered at regular sessions may be considered.

## GEN. BRAGG BREAKS A RIB.

**Slips While Taking a Bath and Falls on His Side.**

FOND DU LAC, Wis., March 8.—Gen. Edward S. Bragg, who celebrated his seventieth birthday anniversary three weeks ago, had a peculiar accident Saturday night.

While taking a bath he slipped in the tub and struck its edge with his left side. He paid little attention to the pains caused by the accident, and it was not until yesterday, when a physician was summoned, that it was found he had fractured a rib.

No serious consequences are feared. The General will, however, be confined to his room several days.

## A RECEIVER APPOINTED.

**Consolidated Building and Savings Company of Cincinnati Fails.**

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 8.—Judge Hunt to-day appointed Herman Brockmann receiver for the Consolidated Building and Savings Company. The shareholders generally are employes of the Cincinnati Street Railway Company. The liabilities are placed at $230,000 and assets at $175,000. The receiver is said to have been made necessary by injudicious loans on unproductive real estate.

The company was incorporated Aug. 11, 1885, with a capital stock of $600,000. The highest number of shares subscribed was 5,212. At present there are 5,000 shares subscribed. The weekly receipts had fallen to $750.

Another reason assigned for the failure was the fact that there were applications for withdrawals from the holders of 2,500 shares.

## NEWPORT COTTAGES RENTED.

**Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer Will Return Next Summer.**

NEWPORT, R. I., March 8.—The rental for next season of two cottages was announced to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago, it is learned, have taken for another Summer the beautiful villa, corner of Parker and Bellevue Avenue, owned by Mrs. H. Ruthven Pratt, and known as Arleigh. They will arrive about the middle of July and remain till late in September, giving at least one large social function, as they did last season, and entertaining in a smaller way as often as once a week during the season.

The Palmers were a great success here socially last season, during which they entertained Miss Julia Grant, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Fred Grant, who is expected to be with them again next August.

In addition, De Bois & Eldridge announce the rental of the cottage of Mr. and Mrs. William Post, on Bellevue Avenue, to Col. and Mrs. R. H. I. Goddard of Providence. The Posts will pass the Summer abroad.

## KILLED BY A RAILROAD TRAIN.

**A Father and Two Sons Struck, and Two of Them Dead.**

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 8.—Fast Mail Train No. 53, due here at 2:25 o'clock, ran into Orlando Howe and two little sons at 12 o'clock to-day, on a trestle, a few miles this side of Olyphant on the Iron Mountain Road, seventy-five miles north from here. It instantly killed the father, aged fifty-six, and one boy, Will, aged ten years, and mortally wounded the other boy, Joe, who was a twin brother of Will.

Mr. Howe was a millwright by trade, and had resided in this city with his wife and children for a year past, but was unable to obtain employment. This reduced his family to poverty; so the father concluded to return to relatives at Stillwell, Mo., and the trio left here last Wednesday, intending to walk the distance. They had reached Long Trestle, this side of Olyphant, and were about half way across, when the engine hove in sight. The train was running at a high rate of speed, and all efforts to check it in time to save the lives of the unfortunate wayfarers proved unavailing.

When the sad news was conveyed to the poor mother, she fainted, and it is feared that she will die of grief.

## THE RAILROAD MUST PAY.

**For Refusing to Accept a Passenger's Identification.**

GRIFFIN, Ga., March 8.—An important lawsuit was ended in the City Court of Griffin that will prove of interest in professional and railroad circles. The question was as to what are the rights of passengers holding round-trip tickets of the iron-clad kind, when the validating agent declines to accept the statement and evidence of the holder of the ticket that he is the original purchaser, and demands that it be validated.

Judge Robert L. Daniel, as attorney for Dr. H. A. Connor, a prominent dentist of Atlanta, brought suit against the Central Road for ejecting the doctor from its train at this point, under the above circumstances, and the jury sustained the theory of the doctor as presented by his attorney, and brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,175.

Dr. Cannon was in Camilla, Ga. He purchased a round-trip ticket to Atlanta during the Exposition. He signed his name in a peculiar way, using printed letters, and the agent at Camilla accepted it. When he approached the validating officer in Atlanta he signed in the same way, and the agent declined to accept it. The doctor produced letters and cards and two witnesses to identify him. All this failed to satisfy the agent. Dr. Cannon then got on the train with his ticket signed and not stamped and witnessed by the agent. The conductor declined to accept it. He told the conductor what had passed between the validating agent and himself, and showed the conductor his letters and cards, and called up a passenger to identify him. This did not satisfy the conductor, and he was ejected.

He brought suit. The case consumed two days, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff.

**President Mason's Sentence.**

BOSTON, March 8.—For at least five years, and not more than eight, Allison Z. Mason, the former President of the Globe Investment Company, convicted of embezzlement, must pass his time in the Charlestown State Prison, where the former Treasurer of the company, J. Lowell Moore, is also in confinement. This sentence was imposed in the Superior Court this afternoon by Justice Fessenden.

**Will Have a Double Funeral.**

FREEPORT, L. I., March 8.—The first double funeral to be held in this village will occur on Wednesday, when the remains of Mr. and Mrs. John Holloway are buried in the Greenfield Cemetery. Mr. Holloway, who was a retired Methodist Minister, died on Friday. Mrs. Holloway expired from pneumonia this morning.

**Cigars Go Up in Mexico.**

CITY OF MEXICO, March 8.—Owing to the Cuban trouble and other difficulties, wholesale dealers have raised the price of cigars to $10 per thousand.

# LEXOW REPORT ON TRUSTS

## The Result of the Recent Investigation Will Be Submitted to the Legislature To-day.

## REMEDIAL BILLS PROPOSED.

**The Robbins Plan of Last Year Will Be Followed in Most Particulars, but the Attorney General's Power Will Be Limited.**

ALBANY, March 8.—The report of the Lexow Trust Investigating Committee will be presented to the Senate to-morrow. It is a document of the usual length of those written by Senator Lexow, containing about 10,000 words.

The committee finds that combinations to restrict the necessities of life do exist, and that the aggregations of capital which have been formed were organized in nearly every instance for the purpose of regulating trade, suppressing competition, controlling the output, and dictating the prices. The report dwells at length upon the great danger that is likely to arise from the continuance of the operations of these aggregations of capital and protests that affirmative legislation should be enacted with a view of restraining, if not entirely prohibiting, the operation of such monster combinations of wealth.

The report states that the committee believes the agreements between the trusts and their agents are to a great extent the potential agency through which these combinations are enabled to fulfill the purpose of their organization.

**Remedial Bills Proposed.**

The committee is working upon the remedial legislation, but Chairman Lexow does not think he will have the bills ready for introduction to-morrow. One of the bills to be introduced by the committee will be substantially that prepared by Attorney General Hancock last year, aimed especially at the Coal Trust, but applying to all trusts. The bill was introduced by Assemblyman Robbins. The Robbins bill was passed and was sent to Gov. Morton, who refused to sign it.

The Robbins bill in substance provided that the Attorney General should have power to subpoena witnesses to testify before him or before a Commissioner to be appointed by him regarding trusts, and that the evidence of a witness should not be used against him in a criminal prosecution.

**Attorney General's Powers.**

One amendment will provide that instead of allowing the Attorney General to be a grand inquisitor to investigate trusts and to issue subpoenas to witnesses to appear before him, or before a Commissioner to be appointed by him, the Attorney General shall get authority to proceed against trusts from the Supreme Court, where the proceedings are to be carried on.

Another amendment will provide that the testimony obtained from a witness against trusts shall not be used in any criminal proceeding, and that a witness shall have absolute immunity from prosecution on any matter in connection therewith.

The committee in considering the preparation of another bill to forbid the operation in future of factors agreements, but the Constitutionality of legislation to reach such agreements has been questioned.

**The Sugar Trust.**

Senator McCarren, who represents the Brooklyn district in which the Havemeyer and other sugar refineries are situated, is the Democratic member of the committee on the part of the Senate. He will sign the majority report, except so far as it relates to the American Sugar Refining Company, and he will submit a minority report dissenting from the findings and conclusions in the majority report so far as they refer to the Sugar Trust.

In his minority report, Senator McCarren will hold that the American Sugar Refining Company has prevented failures in the sugar trade, which were of so frequent occurrence before the organization of this company. The report will state that since the organization of the American Sugar Refining Company the price of sugar has been lowered to the consumer; labor has been kept steadily employed, and to a greater extent than formerly; that the company has not oppressed or coerced any of its competitors in any way, and that it has not solicited the co-operation of any factors or agents to develop its business or increase the sale of its product; that so far as the American Sugar Refining Company is concerned with reference to independent refining companies, it in no way interferes with the freest kind of competition, but confines itself exclusively to its own business.

**Trial of David Furrin for Arson.**

The trial of David Furrin, charged with setting fire to his apartments at 146 Snedeker Avenue, Brooklyn, was begun yesterday in the County Court of that city. Furrin was jointly indicted with Henry E. Vaughan, Alfred Steinberg, and Leopold Lederer for arson in the first and second degrees. William Gallagher, a fireman, testified that he entered the rooms and noticed a strong smell of naphtha. While he was there another explosion occurred from a pile of naphtha-saturated rags. Steinberg, the man who made a confession to the District Attorney, told of the plot to fire the place and collect the $600 of insurance. Schoenholz and Furrin, he said, got $11 from Lederer with which to buy naphtha, and Schoenholz started the fire.

**Many Struck and Some Returned.**

About 600 shirtmakers were out on strike yesterday morning for an advance of 20 per cent. in wages. During the day most of the contractors yielded to the demands, and the men returned to work. Later in the day 100 shirtmakers employed by Rogen & Eisenstein also struck. About fifty unorganized cloakmakers struck during the afternoon. It was reported that the Executive Committee presented to the contractors of Meyer, Jonasson & Co. demands for an advance of 20 per cent., and that most of the contractors agreed to pay.

**Bonds for New Schoolhouses.**

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday authorized the issue of schoolhouse bonds amounting to $387,641.35, as follows: New school, Gouverneur and Henry Streets, $267,955; Grammar School No. 34, $74,711; Grammar School No. 63, $13,713; school at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, $6,337.71; school at Greenwich and Tenth Streets, $23,882.35; for surveys, &c., $1,042.47.

**More Trouble for Long Island City.**

A suit for $46,014.05 has been commenced against Long Island City by the Woodside Water Company. The money is claimed to be due on a contract made with the city on Feb. 1 of last year, by which the company agreed to supply water at the rate of 10 cents per thousand gallons.

**Battleship Indiana Arrives.**

The battleship Indiana arrived yesterday from Hampton Roads, and anchored off Tompkinsville. All the vessels of the North Atlantic fleet are now expected to rendezvous here, to await further orders from the new Administration.

**Crematory for Eighteenth Street.**

Col. Waring has received authority for the erection of a paper crematory at the foot of East Eighteenth Street, to be put up at a cost of $10,000.

**Hood's Pills**

Should be in every family medicine chest and every traveler's grip. They are invaluable when the stomach is out of order; cure headache, biliousness, and all liver troubles. Mild and efficient. 25c.

## DR. HUBBARD STABS HIMSELF.

**Perth Amboy Man, Delirious from Illness, Tries to Cut Out the Pain—Probably Will Die.**

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 8.—While delirious from pain in the intestines, Dr. W. W. Hubbard of Perth Amboy, N. J., stabbed himself to-day twice in the abdomen and once below the heart, just missing that organ. He imagined he was cutting out the pain.

He belonged to the Masonic Lodge of Perth Amboy, and the Secretary has been notified. The Doctor is a druggist. Twenty-eight years ago he lived in Jacksonville.

His condition is critical, and the physicians have small hope of his recovery. He was not able to tell the address of any of his relatives. He came here two months ago, for his health.

## KENTUCKY SENATORIAL FIGHT.

**All Candidates Express Confidence—The Blackburn Programme.**

LOUISVILLE, March 8.—The Kentucky Senatorial fight is fairly on in Louisville. The hotels are filling up with politicians, and a general move will be made on Frankfort Friday, the day before the special session is called to meet. Dr. Hunter has opened headquarters at the Victoria Hotel. He has had a great many callers since his return from Washington last night.

Dr. Hunter refused to discuss the report that State Senators Rummans and Hissem had been bought by the Bimetallic League to vote against him. It is claimed, however, that these men will not vote for Hunter, though it is also claimed there is no danger of their voting for Blackburn.

Blackburn's friends are preparing for dilatory tactics, and hope to delay the election. It is hardly possible that an effort will be openly made to prevent the newly elected Republican State Senators from taking their seats, as the gold Democrats in the Senate will refuse to participate in such proceedings.

Dr. Hunter still claims to have a majority of votes pledged for him, and says he cannot fail to be the Republican nominee. It is doubtful, however, if he can hold the full Republican vote if he gets the nomination.

Chairman C. M. Barnett of the Republican State Central Committee to-day said he would call a caucus if requested by a majority of the members of the Legislature. He prefers, however, that St. John Boyle be continued as the caucus nominee. Mr. Boyle said this afternoon: "The extra session is a part of the old one, and I am the caucus nominee."

Mr. Boyle has at no time disputed the right of the caucus to nominate a new candidate.

The Holt boom is growing rapidly. As before stated in these dispatches, he alone can secure the votes of the gold Democrats, and, this being the case, it is believed that pressure can be brought to bear to give him the nomination.

Senator Jones, Chairman of the caucus, says he will call a new caucus as Chairman of the old one.

**Three Men Attack Caterer Schultze.**

As John L. Schultze, caterer of the Liederkranz Club, was walking on Fifteenth Street last night, in the rear of the Ninth Regiment Armory, he was set upon by three men. He cried for help, and Policeman Kern of the West Thirtieth Street Station ran to his assistance, and caught one of the men. The others escaped. The prisoner described himself as Joseph Salvator, twenty-one years old, a waiter, with no home. He was locked up. Schultze told the police he had lost a diamond pin valued at $125. He said he had $1,500 in his pockets.

**A Dismond Lost and Found.**

An unknown customer in the restaurant 221 Sixth Avenue told the proprietor Monday that he had lost the diamond from his shirt stud. Yesterday Kate McCabe of 340 West Twenty-sixth Street, a scrubwoman, said she had found a fine piece of glass. The piece of glass proved to be the missing gem. As the man who lost it did not leave his name or address at the restaurant, the stone was turned over to the police of the West Twentieth Street Station.

**Fordham Morris Ill.**

Fordham Morris, Chairman of the Library Committee of the New York Yacht Club, is ill with pneumonia at his residence, 45 East Thirtieth Street. Mr. Morris is one of the Bronx Park Commissioners.

## TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

TONAWANDA, N. Y., March 8.—The German-American Bank, which suspended about ten days ago, resumed business this morning.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 8.—E. M. Raynor, locomotive engineer, committed suicide to-day, hanging himself in the cab of a locomotive in the New York Central roundhouse.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 8.—G. Norling, aged thirty-five years, a stereotyper, shot and fatally wounded his wife and killed himself to-day. He was drunk and had been quarreling with the woman.

CHICAGO, March 8.—James Powers, living at 292 Aberdeen Street, shot his wife this morning, and killed her instantly. He then shot himself, and will die of his wound. The crimes were due to jealousy.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 8.—Gallery Junction, on the Pittsburg and Western Railroad, was shaken by a boiler explosion this morning. John Dunlap, an oil driller, was killed, and Charles McKeever, a tool dresser, was injured badly.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., March 8.—The Delaware and Raritan Canal was opened to navigation this morning, and the steam yacht Vamoose passed through the locks on her way to New York, after an absence of three months in the South.

SISTERVILLE, West Va., March 8.—A family named Schreives, living two miles from here, was robbed Saturday night of $800 by two men who tortured the two women in the house before they would tell where the money was hidden.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 8.—Burglars entered Lund Brothers' market, in Park Avenue, this morning, and with a charge of giant powder blew up the safe and made a wreck of the entire store. The firm does a large business, but the thieves found only $10 in the safe.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Secretary Sherman has signed extradition papers applied for by Sir Julian Pauncefote authorizing the delivery of "Lee Weller," better known as Frank Butler, now held at San Francisco, to the Australian authorities. He will be taken to Australia to be tried for murder.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 8.—Ella Parker, aged fifteen, and Robert Parker, aged twelve, sister and brother, were struck by a train on the Big Four yesterday, and killed. They were on a trestle west of the Wabash River, watching the high water. A woman who was with them saved herself and two children.

PASSAIC, N. J., March 8.—There is a strike at the Continental Match Factory, in which Edwin Gould is interested. Two Hungarians got into a fight to-day, and the Superintendent discharged them. One hundred and twenty employes at once quit work. Fifty of them were replaced by other men in the course of the day, and it is expected that enough of the strikers will return to work to-morrow to make the running force of the factory complete.

## THE UNITED SERVICE.

**Navy.**

Chief Engineer G. J. Burnap is directed to appear before the Retiring Board at Washington.

The order transferring Lieut. J. B. Murdock from the Minneapolis to the Detroit is revoked, and he is ordered to the Naval War College on his return from Europe.

Commander T. F. Jewell has been ordered as Inspector of the tenth lighthouse district at Buffalo, N. Y., April 30, succeeding Commander C. V. Gridley, placed on waiting orders.

# DOCTORS AS CRIMINALS

## Stephen C. Baldwin Raises a Nove Issue Before the Society of Medical Jurisprudence.

## LAW THAT NEEDS AMENDMENT.

**Unsuccessful Treatment of Patients by Physicians May Lead to Their Arrest and Imprisonment—Culpable Negligence Need Not Be Shown.**

"Are all the doctors criminals?" was the subject of a paper read by Lawyer Stephen C. Baldwin before the Society of Medical Jurisprudence at a meeting held last night in the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street.

After dwelling on the sympathy existing between the professions of law and medicine and recounting the services rendered by the one to the other, Mr. Baldwin said that he must unhesitatingly answer the interrogation of the title of his paper in the affirmative.

"It is the law of this State," said the speaker, "that a physician, who, in his professional treatment, whether medical or surgical, hastens the death of a patient, although in the most honest belief that he is saving the life of the patient, is indictable under Section 193 of the Penal Code, which, stripped of technical phraseology, says, 'that such homicide is manslaughter in the second degree when committed without a design to effect death, by any act, procurement, or culpable negligence of any person.' These words are most sweeping in effect.

"It will thus be observed that if a physician shall attend a patient and by any act, procurement, or culpable negligence of his that patient dies, he is threatened with the disjunctive 'or,' and whether culpably negligent or not may find himself indicted for an innocent act.

"There is needed no element of premeditation, no element of design, no element of intention. There is needed but an act which results in death. It may be an honest act, with the best intention; it may be a mere suggestion, yet if it results in death, the physician comes within the definition of a person guilty of manslaughter in the second degree."

As an example, Mr. Baldwin cited the case of a physician whom he had defended some time ago. The physician had been indicted for manslaughter in the second degree, his patient, a girl, having died from the effects of an operation of laparotomy. The trial occupied three weeks, and the charge of the Judge to the jury stated distinctly that if the jury found that by reason of the act or procurement of the defendant the death of the patient had been hastened by but one moment, the defendant had committed manslaughter in the second degree. It was fortunately proved that the immediate cause of death was the removal of the patient from the sanitarium upon the request of her relatives, and the physician was acquitted. But an honorable and lucrative practice was ruined, and the doctor found himself just where he was when he left college.

"It is no answer to say that no jury would find a physician guilty under this statute unless he were shown to have been flagrantly negligent. This section of the Penal Code is an invitation to the maliciously disposed, and solicits the vengeance of the impressionable and hysterical. Possibly the jury may acquit, probably it will. But what of the disgrace of arrest, incarceration, indictment, trial? What of the expense? What of a ruined practice and the blow to ambition?"

In conclusion Mr. Baldwin urged that steps be taken immediately to have a succint and comprehensive enactment made that would remove this menace to physicians.

## UNION SQUARE SECURE.

**Park Board Guarantees It Against Use for Railways.**

The Park Board yesterday, in reply to a petition from the Arts Federation of New York City, declared that Union Square should not be either tunneled or cut to suit the convenience of the Metropolitan Traction Company. The Commissioner of Public Works was instruct

## AN EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENT

We have good reason to believe that we show to-day more varieties of elegant, high-class Paris Novelty Dress Goods than can be found in any other European or American store. This morning there will be added to our stock

## TWENTY DISTINCT SORTS NINETY-ONE STYLES

direct from Paris, of the richest and newest styles. Among them are

Fancy Chiffons, embroidered and printed.
Crepon Chiffons, with high-color printings.
Grenadines on two-toned Persian backgrounds.
Fancy Grenadines, with cable cord stripes.
Open Plaids, without back fabrics.
Fancy Silks, with small linen figures.
Grenadines, ombre colors, with open mesh zig-zag stripes.
Grenadines, with lace run-around stripes.

Types cannot describe, but merely flout such goods. Every piece bears some impress of textile art that differs, more or less, from anything ever produced before.

**A NOVELTY IN DRESS SILKS**

Quality rich. Basket weave grounds of gold, white lavender, heliotrope, chartreuse, geranium, with discs of black. Newness of design and fashion's touch of color are happy combinations. Ought to be $3, but they are $1.75. Just out to-day.

**The Rotunda.**

**THE UPHOLSTERY STORE**

A veritable academy of fine arts. New fabrics daily. Experts will give you ideas for home decorations for the asking. Artistic decorations and furnishings are now within the reach of every one. Machines catch the charm of hand-looms. Thus cheapness.

A new and beautiful imported Tapestry, 50 in. wide, $4.25 a yd.
A heavy French Tapestry, renaissance style, soft and mellow colorings, for furniture coverings, $3.25 a yd.
A charming French cotton-and-silk striped Tapestry in the daintiest of colorings, 50 in. wide, $1 and $1.25 a yd.

Some very attractive Curtains here at bargain prices.

A heavy cross-stripe Oriental Curtain—something entirely new—for hangings or couch covers, $5.25 each or $10.50 pair.

**Second floor.**

**BOOKS**

Easiest of stores in which to buy books. Conveniently arranged—economical prices. New books here on day of publication. A special table for them.

A list of popular reading at little prices:

Astor Library, 75 titles, 25c each.
Salon Series, 14 titles, 50c each.
Escutcheon Series, 24 titles, 50c each.
De Novo Library, 80 titles, 18c each.
Lotus Series, 31 titles, 30c each.
Exquisite Series, 43 titles, 50c each.
Roxburghe Classics, 80 titles, 50c.

Novels by Richard Henry Savage, paper covers and published at 50c; our price, 18c. Here are the titles:

The Princess of Alaska.
Miss Devereux of the Marquita.
Delilah of Hoolen.
The Masked Venus.
In the Old Chateau.
The Anarchist.
Prince Schamyl's Wooing.
The Little Lady of Lagunitas.
For Life and Love.
A Daughter of Judas.
The Flying Halcyon.

**Ninth Street.**

**JAPANESE THINGS**

Our men went six thousand miles to get them. It seems almost ignominious that they should come so far and be offered for so little. The Jap is nothing if not artistic. His touch of beauty is on common things—but the list below includes many things not common. Their cheapness—Wanamaker cheapness — commends them.

Japanese Trays, lacquered, various decorations and sizes, square and round, 8c to $1, were 15c to $2.50.
Japanese metal with embossed figures.
Trays, were 25c, now 18c.
Ash Trays, were 10c and 15c, now 4c and 6c.
Paper Weights, were 25c and 60c, now 15c and 40c.
Stamp Boxes, were 25c, now 15c.
Napkin Rings, were 35c, now 20c.
Bells, were 50c, now 30c.
Thimble Stands, were 50c, now 25c.
Pen Trays, were 35c, now 18c.
Cuspidors, blue-and-white, were 50c, now 25c.
Umbrella Stands, Imari, $2.25, were $3; Kochi, $3, were $5.50; Seiji, $3, were $5.
Jardinieres, handsome shapes and decorations, $1.75, $2 and $4, were $2.50, $3 and $7.
Blue-and-white Bowls, scalloped shapes, 6 in., 10c, were 15c; 7 in., 14c. were 20c; 8 in., 17c, were 25c; 10 in., 30c, were 50c.
Teakwood Tabourettes, handsomely carved, 18 in. high, 11 in. across top, $6.75, were $10.
Handkerchief Boxes, 20c and 35c, were 40c and 75c.

**Basement.**

**MATTRESSES AND PILLOWS**

Full sized Mattresses, filled with South American curled hair, covered with good quality ticking, at $7.50.

Same sort, covered with best "A. C. A." ticking, at $12.

The price of curled hair has increased recently. We purchased a large quantity before the advance. Otherwise we would have to ask you more for these Mattresses. We will make them in one or two parts as desired.

Full sized Pillows (2½ pounds), filled with live goose feathers, covered with best "A. C. A." ticking, at $1.25.

Full sized Bolsters, (5 pounds,) filled with live goose feathers, covered with best "A. C. A." ticking, at $2.50.

Surely the *one* time and place to buy Mattresses and Bolsters.

**Fourth floor.**

JOHN WANAMAKER
FORMERLY A. T. STEWART & CO.


## BALTIMORE GREATLY STIRRED.

**Bishop Mallalieu of Buffalo Calls the Confederate Flag a "Disgraceful, Abominable, and Infamous Rag."**

BALTIMORE, March 8.—A sermon preached here yesterday by Bishop Mallalieu of Buffalo, the presiding officer of the Baltimore Methodist Episcopal Conference, has caused a great stir.

The Bishop spoke in terms of contumely of the Confederate flag. To-day, when the portion of the sermon in which this reference was made appeared in the newspapers, it excited indignation in the minds of ex-Confederates and provoked condemnation from many members of the conference.

The sermon was preached in the Eutaw Street Church to a congregation which filled the church so that many persons had to stand in the aisles.

The Bishop's subject was "The Foundation of Faith." In the course of his remarks, when referring to the power of Christianity, he said it was not Wendell Phillips, Garrison, Lincoln, nor the Republican Party who rid the country of slavery.

"Nor," he added, "the millions of heroic men, the bravest who ever fought, who gave up their lives fighting against the disgraceful, abominable, and infamous rag that floated over the Confederacy."

None of these forces, the Bishop said, had wiped away slavery, but it was the appeals that went up to God from the bondsmen and bondswomen.

The wrathful protest of adherents of the "Lost Cause" has been heard all over the city.

## EXHAUSTED HER COAL.

**The Danish Steamer Island in Distress Off St. John's, N. F.**

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 8.—The Danish steamer Island, fifteen days from Copenhagen for New York, with a general cargo and 120 passengers, was to-night sighted off Trepassey, on the south coast of the island, thirty miles west of Cape Race. She was unable to enter the harbor, owing to the ice blockade. The steamer experienced stormy weather on the passage, and exhausted her coal. She was compelled to burn her woodwork to enable her to reach land to communicate her condition.

The St. John's steamer Grand Lake will go to her assistance and bring her here to-morrow.

## THE MISSING MR. MILLINGTON.

**Treasurer of the Newark Minister's Church Says He Knows He Has Gone Away with a Woman.**

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 8.—The whereabouts of the Rev. E. J. O. Millington, the Baptist clergyman who disappeared a week ago, is still unknown, but it is believed by many of his parishioners that he has eloped with a Mrs. Dickerson.

J. Harry Bacheller, Treasurer of the Fairmount Baptist Church, of which Mr. Millington is the pastor, to-day dictated the following statement:

"From information gleaned, there is no doubt that Mr. Millington has gone away with Mrs. Dickerson. Under no circumstances would I make this statement unless I had positive assurance that it was so. I say this after consulting with the people most interested, and because it was thought best that the matter should be settled conclusively. I am very anxious this matter should be closed, so far as newspaper talk is concerned, for the sake of Mr. Millington's family."

Notwithstanding this statement, there are those who express their conviction that Mr. Millington has been dealt with foully and urge that watch should be kept for his body in all the morgues in the neighborhood of New York.

Contrary to this theory is the report that a letter has come from Montreal in which Mrs. Dickerson announces her arrival in that city and asks that her clothing be sent there.

Mrs. Millington to-day refused to see reporters, but through a speaking tube that runs from her room to the front door of the house she said her husband never had given her reason to complain of his conduct toward her nor ground for suspecting that he had a liking for any other woman.

**W. C. T. U. Work in Mexico.**

BOSTON, March 8.—Miss Frances E. Willard writes that Mrs. Helen M. Stoddard, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Texas, has been appointed National Organizer of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union for Mexico as a result of her recent trip to the City of Mexico, where, in conference with the missionaries of that country, extended plans were arranged for introducing the ribbon movement into Mexico.

## A BILLION APPROPRIATED

**Representatives Cannon and Sayers Review the Work of Congress and Make Criticisms.**

**MONEY IS VOTED RECKLESSLY.**

**Rules of the House and Courtesy of the Senate Responsible for Keeping Expenditures Above Legitimate Demands.**

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Congressional Record to-morrow will contain a statement made by the Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, Mr. Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois, relative to the appropriations made by the Fifty-fourth Congress. Mr. Cannon's statement is, in part, as follows:

The total appropriations of the two sessions of this Congress aggregate $1,043,437,018.53. The appropriations of the Fifty-third Congress, which was Democratic in both branches, with a Democratic Executive, amounted, according to the official tables, to $989,239,205.69. To this sum, however, should be added $4,400,000 on account of interest and sinking fund charges for bonds issued by the Democratic Administration, which were not included in the estimates of permanent appropriations submitted to Congress and stated in the tables, which brings the sum total of appropriations for all objects by the Fifty-third Congress up to $993,639,205.69, or $49,797,812.84 less than the appropriations, including deficiencies, made by the present Congress.

**Cause of the Excess.**

"In explanation of this apparent excess of appropriations by the Fifty-fourth Congress over those of the Fifty-third Congress, it should be stated that the Fifty-fourth Congress made increases over its immediate predecessor on account of fortifications, in the sum of $12,563,467; on account of river and harbor works, including contracts therefor, in the sum of $2,476,506; on account of the construction of public buildings, none of which were authorized by the Fifty-fourth Congress, in the sum of $2,343,394; for the Postal Service in the sum of $11,454,305; for the naval establishment in the sum of $8,947,523, and on account of permanent appropriations, mainly to meet interest and sinking fund charges, for the bonds issued by the Administration just leaving power, $24,983,744, or a total of $62,768,939."

Mr. Cannon admits that the appropriations exceed the legitimate demands of the public service, but this results, he says, from conditions growing out of the rules of the House, the so-called courtesy of the Senate, and the excessive estimates submitted to Congress. The record shows that in no instance during many years past have the appropriations made by Congress measured up to the full amount recommended and asked for by the Administration.

**The Senate Condemned.**

Mr. Cannon condemns the practice of the Senate in recent years of amending appropriation bills, notably the General Deficiency bill, by incorporating provisions to pay claims of every kind and character outstanding against the Government—claims that have no status in many cases other than perfunctory reports from committees, mere findings of the Court of Claims, and recommendations and requests from bureau officers and other officials of the Government. The remedy for this evil, he says, is the establishment of a tribunal of final jurisdiction, whither these claims may be sent for full and intelligent consideration. He joins Mr. Dockery in condemning the present arrangement of dividing the appropriation bills among a number of committees.

**A Democratic View.**

Mr. Sayers of Texas, Democratic leader in the Committee on Appropriations, will also make public, under a leave to print, his views respecting the appropriations for the Fifty-fourth Congress. He says:

"I believe in the continuing contract system as applied to river and harbor improvements and other necessary public works, but not to the extent to which it has been entered upon by this Congress. In the river and harbor act passed at the last session under a suspension of the rules, without the opportunity of discussion or amendment, thirty-seven works were authorized to be placed under contract, involving a total expenditure of $59,618,404.91. After critical examination of these contract authorizations by the Committee on Appropriations at this session, it was developed that one of these works authorized to be prosecuted under contract for $1,000,000 was so absolutely destitute of merit that the War Department had refused to take any steps whatever looking toward the prosecution of the work. In another case authority was given to enter into contract for an important work on the Atlantic coast to the extent of more than $4,500,000, for whose prosecution a proposal has been made and accepted involving less than one-half that sum. As to three other important works, the estimated cost on which authority to enter into contracts for their completion was based proved to be erroneous and insufficient by about 33 per cent. in each case.

**The Contract System.**

"These illustrations prove that the practice of authorizing contracts for public works should not only be carefully considered in the light of the condition of the Treasury, but should be adopted only after the fullest investigation as to the real merits of and necessities for the improvements contemplated, and only on the most carefully prepared and absolutely accurate estimates of probable cost.

"One of the causes for the enormous growth in appropriations of late years has been the increase of our navy. Since that work was inaugurated in 1883, seventy-seven ships of all classes have been constructed or authorized to be constructed at a cost of more than $130,000,000. Already the number of ships authorized would require, it is said, twice the present number of authorized officers and men in the navy to keep them all in commission. The cost of their daily maintenance alone is a severe draught upon our diminishing revenues. Some of the most expensive of these great ships are already classed by naval experts as obsolete. It would have been wiser if we had heeded the advice urged by many in the beginning of the construction of our new navy—to confine appropriations within lines simply sufficient to keep pace with the progress of modern naval architecture.

**Expenditures Too High.**

"The appropriations made for the support of the Federal Government have grown to such startling proportions within the last dozen years as to render it well nigh impossible to devise means of raising revenue wherewith to meet the expenditures. If the new Administration just about to cross the threshold of power carries out its pledges by giving to the country a protective tariff it will utterly fail to produce the means of meeting expenditures if they are to be maintained on the existing high plane, unless, peradventure, the protective tariff measure should be supplemented with a tax on coffee and tea, and perhaps other taxes of an equally onerous nature."

**Secretary Bliss Starts for New York.**

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Secretary of the Interior Bliss left Washington late this afternoon for New York City on private business. He will return Friday. In the meantime First Assistant Secretary Sims will be acting Secretary.

**Confessed to Fifty Robberies.**

PELHAM, N. Y., March 8.—Otto Shaffer, alias Peter Spellman, alias "The Mouse," who was arrested in New York several days ago, was brought to this place yesterday for examination. This morning he confessed that he and two others, whose name he will not reveal, operated in all the towns along the Sound, from Bridgeport to New York. He says he has committed about fifty robberies during the past year.

## IT STANDS THE TEST.

**Among the Mass of Unworthy Preparations There Is One that Stands Pre-eminent.**

It is a well known fact that a large percentage of whiskies upon the market and in use to-day are simply cheap adulterations. They may be called "straight goods," "blends," or any other name that an unscrupulous manufacturer or dealer chooses, but the fact remains that they are simply concoctions and adulterations which are injurious to any one who uses them.

In the midst of this mass of unhealthful whiskies there stands one bright exception. It has stood out clearly before the public for twenty years. Its purity is guaranteed by the best physicians in the land, and it has done more to preserve health than all the other whiskies combined. It is Duffy's pure malt whiskey. It has a reputation established by twenty years of use, and it has that reputation to sustain. It is always uniform in quality, every bottle is precisely alike. Its very purity renders it valuable, but it possesses in addition thereto medicinal qualities known to no other whiskey. You make no mistake in buying Duffy's pure malt, but you make an egregious error if you allow any unscrupulous dealer for a moment to argue with you that any one of the cheap adulterated whiskies that are on the market is as good as Duffy's. It is false.

## YACHTS ARE NOT DUTIABLE.

**Decision by the United States Supreme Court in the Conqueror Case—Question of Damages Must Be Reviewed.**

WASHINGTON, March 8.—In disposing of the case of the yacht Conquerer, the property of F. W. Vanderbilt of New York, the Supreme Court of the United States to-day announced, through Mr. Justice Brown, its opinion that yachts are not subject to duty under the tariff law.

The yacht was purchased by Mr. Vanderbilt in England and sailed to this country, arriving at New York in August, 1890. The Collector of the Port was of opinion that she was dutiable, and seized her upon the refusal of Mr. Vanderbilt to pay the sum demanded. She was kept under control of the Marshal until February, 1891, when the District Court found that the vessel was not dutiable, and that Mr. Vanderbilt was entitled to recover about $20,000 from the Collector—$15,000 of which was in the nature of demurrage or damages in the matter of loss of profits for the five months the vessel was detained. The Attorney General had the case brought to the Supreme Court of the United States in order that it might be decided finally whether or not a yacht was a dutiable article.

On all grounds advanced by the Government as furnishing reasons for holding it subject to duty, the Supreme Court decided against the contention, and held that the yacht could not be considered subject to duty.

Upon the matter of damages, however, Justice Brown said the proposition that a vessel of the value of $75,000 could be worth $15,000 to her owner in the Fall and Winter months, when she would naturally be idle, was putting such a strain on credulity that it could not be borne. The decree, if not a shock to the conscience, at least suggested that the evidence upon which it was based came from persons very friendly to the owner. This Court, he said, did not consider itself in the matter of damages bound by the opinion of experts. The testimony as to damages, he said, should have been rejected. The decree below must be reversed and the cause remanded to the District Court for proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion stated.

## JAPAN'S MONEY STANDARD.

**The Ministry Presents a Gold Bill to the Diet.**

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Japan is the next nation which will furnish the battleground for a contest between the advocates of a gold and silver standard. The report has been recently printed that the Japanese Government had adopted the gold standard, but this proves to be incorrect.

Official cable advices received from Tokio to-day state that the Ministry has formulated a bill for the adoption of the gold standard, and on the 2d inst. this measure was introduced in the House of Representatives of the Diet. The introduction of the measure no more foreshadows its successful passage by the Diet than would be the case in the American Congress.

The new unit of value proposed is one-half of the present gold one-yen piece, and existing gold coins are to be circulated at double their present denominational value.

The dispatch contains the further information that the silver one-yen piece will remain in circulation until abolished by an imperial ordinance. It is not purposed to affect the subsidiary coins, which will continue to circulate. The bill also purposes that the free coinage of silver shall cease from and after Oct. 1 of the present year.

It is understood that this proposed financial legislation will create strong opposition in the Diet. More than a year ago a commission was formed, consisting of a number of gentlemen prominent in the official, financial, and mercantile world, to report on the advisability of changing the standard of value. The only effect of their conferences was to emphasize the widely divergent views entertained by the several members, and the commission adjourned without reaching a definite conclusion. Some of the members strongly urged the continued free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, some recommended a ratio of 32 to 1, while others stoutly affirmed their belief in the single gold standard. It is predicted that the contest in the Diet will not only be a spirited one, but grave doubts are expressed as to the possible success of the measure.

## TO GUARD OUR COAST DEFENSES

**No Visitors to be Allowed Except on Written Permission.**

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Steps have been taken by the War Department to further guard the seacoast defenses from inquisitive inspection by persons who ought not to know what precautions the United States have taken for protection in time of war. The rigorous regulations already in force during the building of fortifications have, now that many works are approaching completion, been supplemented and emphasized by the following general orders from Major Gen. Miles, commanding the army, which, though signed March 1, were not issued to the service until to-day:

"No persons, except officers of the army and navy, of the United States and persons in the service of the United States employed in direct connection with the use, construction, or care of these works, will be allowed to visit any portion of the lake and coast defenses of the United States without the written authority of the commanding officer in charge.

"Neither written nor pictorial descriptions of these works will be made for publication without the authority of the Secretary of War, nor will any information be given concerning them which is not contained in the printed reports and documents of the War Department.

"Commanding Generals of departments will see that this order is carried into effect, and that the permission to visit the defenses referred to is only given for proper military reasons.

"Commanding officers, ordnance Sergeants, and others in charge of fortifications, or any means of lake or coast defenses, will exercise great care in acting upon applications to visit the works, and will grant such only as may be warranted for good and sufficient military reasons.

"Commanding Generals of departments will give to this matter their continued personal attention, to the end that any dereliction of the duty herein enjoined may be immediately observed and promptly met by discipline."

## LEFT THE NAVAL MILITIA

**Lieut. W. H. Stayton Resigns Because of Difference of Opinion with Commander Miller.**

**RETIRING OFFICER PRAISED.**

**The Commander Denies that There Is Any Insubordination or Other Resignations on That Account—Mr. Stayton, However, Fears It Will Hurt the Battalion.**

Lieut. W. H. Stayton, commander of the Fourth Division of the Naval Militia, has resigned, owing to a difference with Commander J. W. Miller, and his resignation was yesterday made the excuse for some sensational stories about the Naval Militia which, it was asserted, threatened the existence of that organization.

Commander Miller was seen by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES about the trouble, and he made the following statement:

"The Naval Militia is a new organization, having only existed six years, and there would naturally be differences of opinion as to how it should be developed.

"Among those who have made it the success it is, is Mr. Stayton. He has worked enthusiastically and intelligently. He has created a division of excellent men who are always ready for duty, and he has done so by leading them in the hardest kind of labor. He has differed from me on a certain point concerning discipline which I thought was necessary, and, believing he was not in touch with me, he thought it best to resign.

"There is no truth whatever in the statement that there is any insubordination in the battalion. The men know the nature of their oath to the State, and are behaving, as they always have done, in a loyal and true sailor-like manner. There is no truth in the statement that any of the officers or men have left the service on account of the resignation of Mr. Stayton. From his statements I know that he would not use his influence in that direction.

"The uniform of the naval militia was ordered by the Governor, and cannot be altered except by authority from general headquarters. The Uniform Board of the State has suggested to the Adjutant General certain changes. As far as the naval militia is concerned, these will tend to make it more like that of the regular navy and to give the men a dress which will be more serviceable than they have at present."

It was alleged that W. Butler Duncan, Jr., H. L. Satterlee, Dr. John Vanderpoel, and John G. Agar had resigned because of the trouble in the battalion. Commander Miller also denied the truth of this statement. He said: "W. Butler Duncan, Jr., resigned two months ago because he intended to go to Europe. Capt. Satterlee represents the naval militia on the Governor's staff. Dr. Vanderpoel resigned two years ago because his professional duties did not leave him time to attend to the naval militia. Paymaster John G. Agar is still an officer of the militia. When the battalion was organized the men enlisted for five years, and now that their term is up there are naturally many resignations. New men, however, are being enlisted, and the organization is not going to pieces."

W. H. Stayton, whose resignation was the cause of the sensational rumors, said: "I am very sorry that any trouble has been made about this matter, because I am afraid it will hurt the battalion. It is true that I have resigned, but no action has been taken on my resignation by Gov. Black yet. I am still an officer of the battalion, and so cannot talk about the matter. I will say, though, that it is a question of government and a difference of opinoin on the question at issue between Commander Miller and some of his assistants."

Lieut. Stayton intimated that he thought the question a very serious one, and one that might endanger the existence of the organization.

## EXPIRATION OF TERMS.

**"Headsman" Maxwell's Successor Will Be Named Soon.**

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The term of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell will expire to-morrow. He was appointed March 9, 1893, to succeed E. G. Rathbone of Ohio.

The Fourth Assistant Postmaster General has practically uncontrolled power over all fourth-class Postmasters—that is to say Postmasters the receipts of whose offices do not amount to over $1,000 a year. He can remove and appoint at pleasure. For this reason the officer exercising this function is usually termed the "headsman" of the Administration. Adlai E. Stevenson, under Mr. Cleveland's first Administration, wielded the axe with much effect. Gen. Clarkson was a no less efficient "headsman" under President Harrison. As the demand for appointments to these small offices from Congressmen and others is very great, and as these places serve as a sort of safety valve to the office-seeking pressure, it is expected that the name of Mr. Maxwell's successor will soon be sent in to the Senate.

If the President allows the other Assistant Postmasters General to finish their four years' term of office, First Assistant Jones will remain until May 10, as he succeeded H. Clay Evans of Tennessee on that date; Second Assistant Neilson succeeded J. Lowrie Bell, who resigned on Sept. 13, 1893, and Kerr Craige, the Third Assistant, succeeded Gen. Hazen May 19, 1893.

In the Interior Department First Assistant Secretary Sims was appointed March 31, 1893; Assistant Secretary Reynolds, April 10, 1893; Commissioner Lamoreaux of the General Land Office, March 28, 1893; Commissioner of Pensions Murphy, May 28, 1896, succeeding Judge William Lochren, resigned. Commissioner Murphy has been employed in the Pension Bureau since March 13, 1871, with the exception of a few years.

Commissioner of Patents Seymour was appointed March 31, 1893, and Commissioner of Indian Affairs Browning, April 17, 1893.

**APPOINTMENT FOR MERIT.**

**Secretary Long Promotes Benjamin Franklin Peters to be Chief Clerk.**

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Secretary Long started in at the Navy Department to-day with an appointment which meets general approval from those who believe in civil service reform.

Upon receipt of the resignation of Benjamin Micou, Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, who is about to enter into a law partnership with his father-in-law, ex-Secretary Herbert, Secretary Long promoted Benjamin Franklin Peters of Harrisburg, Penn., to the vacancy.

Mr. Peters was appointed a clerk of one of the lower grades in the department sixteen years ago by Secretary Hunt, upon the recommendation of Senator J. D. Cameron. He now occupies the position of appointment clerk, having risen by merit to that rank, through the various grades. He was a member of the board to revise the business methods of the Navy Department. Under the immediate direction of the Secretary of the Navy he prepared the regulations governing the employment of labor at navy yards, and has had charge of their enforcement. He devised the card record system in use by Boards of Labor employment at navy yards, and has been the confidential and general utility man of Secretary Whitney, Secretary Tracy, and Secretary Herbert.

The new chief clerk assumed the duties at once, in addition to his other work.

## WAR FEELING SUBSIDING.

**Quieter Sentiments Toward Spain Manifested in Washington—Strong Support for Arbitration Treaty.**

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Two things of interest are noticed by persons who have begun to look about to observe the effects of a change of Administration. One is that the Cuban question has apparently ceased to provoke any warlike sentiments at the Capitol, and the other is that the arbitration treaty seems to be in the way of approval.

Prominent Democrats who were supposed a few days ago to be resisting the warlike feeling of the country in opposing extreme language and actions toward Spain, are now wondering why the would-be warriors of a fortnight ago have laid aside their swords.

There are intimations about the Capitol that Senator Sherman is furnishing the President with material for his message to Congress, which will favor a new and more strenuous treatment of Spain; but those who have read the inaugural address of the President cannot reconcile these reports with his pacific words.

Senator Frye said to-day that he thought the arbitration treaty, with a few amendments, would be approved soon. The amendments have yet to be offered. As they will reach the Senate in executive session, it is to be assumed that the substance of them will be learned about as soon as they are introduced. The opinion of the friends of arbitration is that the amendments will not affect so seriously as those formerly offered the integrity of the treaty as negotiated by the Administration of President Cleveland.

**THE ARBITRATION TREATY.**

**Sent to the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate.**

WASHINGTON, March 8.—During the executive session of the Senate this afternoon Senator Davis moved to refer the general treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, which is now on the table, back to the Committee on Foreign Relations, together with the pending amendments.

This action was taken without opposition, although there was some immaterial discussion as to the method of getting the convention there. Senator Morgan contended—and read a rule in support of his contention—that the treaty at the end of the Congress went back to the committee and that all proceedings with respect thereto must be begun de novo. This was disputed, and the discussion was engaged in by Senators Hoar, Morgan, Daniel, Teller, Davis, and White.

The merits of the treaty were not debated, and the motion of Senator Davis was agreed to without the formality of a vote.

The Senate's session to-day was very brief. The nomination of Oscar A. Janes to be Pension Agent at Detroit was received and confirmed.

Among the papers presented by Senators were memorials of the Legislature of New Mexico, asking for certain mining legislation by Congress, and of the Legislature of Montana, in favor of the election of United States Senators by the people and of placing the Union Pacific Railroad system in the hands and control of the Government.

Also, by the Vice President, a memorial from the New York Chamber of Commerce favoring the ratification of the arbitration treaty, and a protest against the same.

## IN FAVOR OF ARBITRATION.

**The Methodist Episcopal Conference Indorses the Treaty.**

BALTIMORE, March 8.—The Baltimore annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church put itself on record on the arbitration question to-day. The subject was first mentioned in the missionary sermon and afterward resolutions were introduced and passed unanimously.

The Rev. Dr. Lucien Clark, pastor of the Madison Avenue Methodist Church, preached the missionary sermon. Special interest was taken in his sermon because he is "slated," according to rumor, to preach to President McKinley. Immediately after the sermon, the Rev. Dr. C. Herbert Richardson offered a series of resolutions, which were adopted, declaring that the conference heartily indorsed the principle of arbitration and requested the Senate to adopt the treaty now pending, or to "provide for such treaty as will establish a court of arbitration for the settlement of all international differences between the nations named."

## THE TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL.

**Appeal Issued by the New York City Commission, Urging that This State Should Erect a Building.**

The New York City Commission to the Tennessee Centennial Exhibition met at the Cotton Exchange yesterday and adopted an appeal to the people of this city. The appeal says:

"The people of the State of Tennessee will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of their State into the Union by holding a great centennial and international exhibition, which will be opened to the public on May 1, and continue until November, 1897. His Honor, Mayor Strong, has appointed a committee for the purpose of securing a proper representation of New York City at the exposition. This committee will act in conjunction with a similar body appointed by the Governor of the State, and having the same purpose in view.

"The people of Tennessee have left no stone unturned to make this exposition not only worthy of the State, but of the Nation. It will be second only to the Chicago Exposition in point of grandeur. The Centennial Park, in which the celebration will occur, comprises over 200 acres. In this area magnificent buildings have been constructed, including independent structures for machinery, horticulture, live stock, commerce, minerals, forestry, transportation, negro building, administration, woman's, and a magnificent auditorium, together with a "Vanity Fair." Other States are erecting buildings and will make fine displays.

"It is important that New York City and State should be well represented, not only as showing an interest in the welfare of a Southern State, but on account of the many advantages to be derived from a display of our manufactures.

"The New York State Commission will erect a building worthy of New York.

"No charge will be made for a reasonable amount of space for exhibits in any of the buildings, but the Committee on Classification reserves the right to approve or reject any exhibit offered. Exhibit and concession application blanks may be obtained of E. C. Lewis, Director General, Nashville, Tenn.; of L. J. Ellis, Secretary of this commission, 487 Broadway; or of Major A. W. Wheeler, Secretary of the State Committee, Gilsey House, New York.

"No appropriation has yet been made by the City of New York to warrant this committee in making any expenditures on its own account.

"We invite contributions and suggestions from citizens that may enable the committee to carry out the desires of Mayor Strong, so that the city may be as well represented at the exhibition as the other large cities in the Union certainly will be. Contributions should be sent to Adolph S. Ochs, Treasurer, NEW YORK TIMES."

DUNHAM WHEELER,
GEORGE MOORE SMITH,
ADOLPH S. OCHS,
CHARLES J. SMITH,
GEORGE H. HULL,
Committee for New York City Commission to the Tennessee Centennial.

**Seven Hundred Men Put to Work.**

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 8.—The Spang Iron and Steel Company and the Morehead Brothers & Co. Steel Works, both situated in Sharpsburg, resumed work to-day after an idleness of two months, giving employment to about 700 men.


West 14th St.
ESTB'D 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE" CARPETS

THE BARGAIN PENDULUM still swings in our furniture department.

ANTIQUE OAK COBBLER SEAT ROCKERS $5.00 Each,

The wheel of business turns without friction here, for we oil it with triple extract——of highest quality, lowest prices and "Long Credit."

CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St

The *American Hatter* says: "The entire trade look upon the Young's style as one of the best yet issued."

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

SPRING STYLES NOW READY.

5 BROADWAY STORES:
190, near Dey St.
299, near Reade St.
605-607-609, corner Houston.
1,197, near 29th St.
1,361, near 36th St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St.


## GREEKS ANSWER THE CALL

**Reserves in America Respond Promptly, Ready to Fight for Their Country and King.**

**STEPS TAKEN TO RAISE FUNDS.**

**A Mass Meeting to be Held Friday Night to Provide for Chartering a Vessel Which Will Transport Soldiers and Provisions.**

There is difficulty in sending home the Greek reserves. King George has ordered to Athens for active war service all the reserves in America under forty-seven years of age, and they are bound to report in two months, under penalty of two years' imprisonment and a fine; but there is no money to pay their fares. The order of the King was sent throughout America yesterday, and before night by telegram, letter, and personal appearance, more than 1,000 Greeks had responded to the call at the office of the Greek Consul General. Demetrius N. Botassi, 35 South William Street.

Most of these men, however, cannot afford to pay their own passages, and Mr. Botassi is informed that no appropriation has been made to furnish transportation. Therefore prominent Greeks in this city have arranged for a mass meeting to be held in Chickering Hall Friday evening.

The Hon. Seth Low will preside and Mayor Strong has promised to be present if his health will permit. Gen. Egbert L. Viele has consented to speak, and the committee, which consists of the Consul General, the Archimandrite of the Greek Church, Father Agathorodos Papageorgopoulos, and Prof. Leotzakos, hope that Frederic R. Coudert, Roger A. Pryor, Charles A. Dana, Prof. Minott of Brown University, who has been the American Consul at Athens, and Congressman Samuel J. Barrows of Massachusetts will make addresses.

The committee held a consultation yesterday and determined to charter, if possible, a special vessel to transport to Greece, not only their countrymen, but also a cargo of provisions that has been promised from the Western States. The Consul said that the regular fare via Havre is $45, but the committee estimated that by a chartered steamship, 1,000 men could be sent home for about $15 apiece, and the cargo transported as well. It is hoped that sufficient funds for this project will be subscribed at the meeting or immediately afterward.

The Consul General's office was lively throughout working hours yesterday. Telegrams arrived from Consuls at San Francisco, Mobile, Chicago, Pittsburg, Penn.; Springfield, Mass., and from private citizens, Atlanta, Charleston, Mobile, Chicago, Pittsburg, Penn.; Springfield, Mass., and from private citizens. More than 100 reserves living in this city called to say they were eager to go home and fight. The office and the adjacent hallway were crowded during most of the day. There are about 20,000 Greeks in the country, and of these about one-fourth are liable for war service.

Mr. Botassi expresses the belief that his sovereign will carry his point.

"Perhaps it will be done peacefully," he said, "but perhaps not. At any rate, we shall prepare for war. In the event of hostilities with Turkey, Roumania would, perhaps, not join. But Bulgaria would likely fight to complete her independence, Servia would like to round out her boundary, and as for Montenegro, it would certainly take some part in the contest. I think there would be some concerted action among the forces of those kingdoms."

**North Country Club's Acquisition.**

GLEN COVE, L. I., March 8.—The North Country Club, of which Louis B. Ladew, Charles A. Dana, and Louis T. Duryea, the applicants, are members, has received from the Land Commissioners big grants of land under water in the town of Oyster Bay. The land includes some of the famous resorts on the shore, as well as good clamming and oyster grounds. The granting of this land and the closing of Dosoris Pond against the oystermen leaves but a small portion of the water front in the town of Oyster Bay for the use of its citizens and dredgers.

**The Idaho Bribery Charges.**

BOISE, Idaho, March 8.—The legislative committee investigating the bribery charges in connection with the election of United States Senator Heitfeld has made a report recommending that Representative Joines, who made the affidavit that he was bribed, and Representative Perkins, whom Joines charged with having paid him $150 for his vote, be removed from the Legislature. The committee made no recommendations in regard to the other members of the Legislature who were accused of accepting money for their votes.


NO BREAKFAST TABLE COMPLETE without my 43 Blend of Coffee. No Teas please the ladies as well as my 41 Blends. Always uniform in quality and flavor. Send or price list of choice Family Groceries.

L. J. CALLANAN,
Successor to CALLANAN & KEMP,
41 and 43 Vesey St.

# JOHN D. HART SENTENCED

## A New Trial Refused Him on the Charge of Sending a Filibustering Expedition.

## THE CASE AGAINST HIM CLEAR.

### He Must Pay a Fine of $500 and the Cost of Prosecution and Serve Two Years at Hard Labor in the Penitentiary.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—John D. Hart of this city, who was convicted in the United States District Court on Feb. 23 on the charge of aiding in a Cuban filibustering expedition on the steamer Laurada in August last, was to-day informed by Judge Butler that a new trial was refused, and Hart was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary, $500 fine, and the costs of prosecution.

Hart received the sentence calmly, but when he subsequently met his wife in the office of the United States Marshal, where he was in custody, and she threw her arms around him and wept, he was overcome with emotion. The accused soon regained his composure, however. Hart will appeal the case to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Pending an appeal for a new trial, Capt. Hart's bail of $7,000 was renewed and he was released from custody.

Judge Butler, in denying the motion for a new trial, said:

That Hart sent the Laurada and controlled her movements is clear. The only debatable question is whether he had knowledge of its military character. I do not question that he gave, directly or indirectly, the order to send the surfboats from Camden to the Laurada, below Wilmington. What object had he to conceal his identity except to deceive the authorities of our Government? He was closely identified with the Cubans, met them at Atlantic City, and directed their movements to Barnegat. The evidence fully justified the conclusion of the jury that he had previous knowledge of the military character of the expedition."

Judge Butler, in imposing the sentence, addressing the defendant, said:

"I am sorry to be obliged to sentence you. I believe, however, that you have been justly convicted after a fair and full trial. The offense is a grave one, involving the Nation's honor and the Nation's peace. You entered upon it with your eyes wide open as to the consequences; you did it for the unworthy purpose of personal gain. You took the risk for a price, and you must now take the consequences. It was a most serious offense in thus endangering the public peace. It is my duty to punish you with a great deal of severity.

"If this had happened earlier in the history of the law, when its provisions were imperfectly understood, a less sentence would be justified, but its provisions were well known to you, and you showed great cunning in violating them. The sentence of the court is that you pay a fine of $500 and costs of prosecution and undergo imprisonment at hard labor in the Eastern Penitentiary for the period of two years."

In the March Ladies' Home Journal "Droch" talks of "Social Life in English Fiction," with references to the work of Mrs. Ward—Hardy—Du Maurier—Hall Caine—Besant—James—and Blackmore (with portraits).

There is an interesting editorial article on "The Literary Will-o'-the-Wisp," and a column of Literary Queries.

All newsdealers have it. Notice the March cover displayed at the news-stands. More than 700,000 copies printed and sold. One dollar a year. Ten cents a copy.

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

## LEGAL NOTES.

NEGLIGENCE OF A FELLOW SERVANT.—The vexed question, as to which there have been so many apparently conflicting decisions, of the liability of the master when the negligence causing the injuries for which damages are sought is not his personal act or omission, but the act or omission of a servant, was considered by the First Appellate Division, in the case of Giacomino Vitto against Patrick Farley and others, executors. Vitto secured a verdict in his favor on the trial, and his appeal was from an order granting a new trial on the ground that the negligence which caused the injuries was that of the foreman of the defendant's testator, and that the foreman was a co-employe of plaintiff in such a sense that no recovery could be had. The plaintiff, while at work on an excavating job on East Seventy-third Street, was injured while clearing out the hole of a blast which had not exploded, and the question was whether the defendant's testator was chargeable with or liable for the negligence of his foreman in directing Vitto to perform this work without informing him of the presence of dynamite in the hole, as a part of the charge which failed to explode. Justice Williams, who gives the opinion affirming the order for a new trial, says the liability of the master in such a case turns upon the character of the act or omission complained of. "If the co-servant whose act or omission caused the injury is at the time representing the master in doing the master's duty, the master is liable; if, on the other hand, he is simply performing the work of servant in his character as a servant or employe merely, the master is not liable. The injury in the last case supposed would, as between the master and the servant sustaining the injury, be attributable solely to the immediate author and not to the master, and the fact that the person whose negligence causes the injury is a servant of a higher grade than the servant injured, or that the latter is subject to the direction and control of the former and is engaged at the time in executing the orders of the former, does not take the case out of the operation of the general rule stated nor make the master liable. The application of this rule to a particular case is sometimes difficult, and the boundary line between the act of a master and the act of an employe is sometimes quite vague and shadowy. * * * The foreman as well as the plaintiff was a servant engaged in the performance of the work of blasting, preparing the holes, inserting the charges, exploding the blasts, and when the charge did not go off the cleaning out of the holes was a necessary and proper part of the general employment. * * * In carrying out the work the method adopted was that of the employe rather than that of the master, and any negligent acts or omissions with reference thereto were not chargeable to the master, but were the acts of the coemploye, which the plaintiff assumed the risk of as incidental to the dangerous work and employment upon which he entered and in which he was engaged at the time of the accident."

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NO NEGLIGENCE SHOWN.—The First Appellate Division has reversed a judgment secured by Rosa U. Stabenau against the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company of Brooklyn for injuries received by being struck by one of defendant's trolley cars. The accident happened at a crossing at New Utrecht, which the railroad approaches by a curve. There is a high board fence on the side of the road as it rounds this curve, so that the crossing is invisible from an approaching car, until it is quite close to the side of the street. On the evening of Jan. 19, 1894, as a car approached, several children, including plaintiff, attempted to cross the track in front of it. All the other children crossed safely, but plaintiff's foot caught between the rail and one of the planks out of which the crossing was constructed, so that she was unable to move. The motorman tried to stop, but when he succeeded, the car had gone a few inches past the child. Her foot was not run over, but some portion of the car struck the foot. Justice Ingraham, who gives the opinion, says that the evidence fails to disclose any negligence on the part of the company. There was no evidence, he says, to justify a finding that there was any such indication as would impart to the motorman a knowledge of the plaintiff's inability to get out of the way of the car prior to the time he commenced to put on the brake. "These children, running across the track in front of the car, with plenty of time to cross in safety, were in no apparent peril. That peril became apparent for the first time when it appeared that the child's foot had caught in the rail. There could be no negligence in the motorman's not applying the brake or stopping the car until it became apparent that the child could not cross the track in safety."

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THE MECHANICS' LIEN LAW.—Henry Taylor, in January, 1896, gave the Bradley & Currier Company an order for $1,472 upon Maurice T. and Mary L. Ward, with whom he had a contract for building several houses on Morris Avenue, to be paid out of the third payment when due under the contract. The Wards paid $1,000 upon the order. The third payment was to become due when the houses were completed, which was on June 2, 1896. About four months before their completion two mechanic's liens, aggregating $687, were filed against the premises, and the Wards, in satisfying these liens, having expended as much money as was due the contractor upon the third payment, refused to pay the balance of $472 upon the order. Judgment on verdict directed for plaintiff, in Bradley & Currier Company's suit against the Wards, to recover this sum, has been affirmed by the Appellate Division. Justice O'Brien, giving the opinion, holds that under the general mechanic's lien law as it existed at the time, an order drawn on the owner by a contractor, payable out of a particular fund and delivered to a sub-contractor in payment of a valid claim, takes precedence over liens, filed after the owner had been notified of the existence of such order. Justice Ingraham gives a dissenting opinion, holding that under the amendment to the mechanic's lien law, which took effect May 27, 1896, before any right had accrued to the drawer of the order, as against the defendant, the owner, the filing of a copy of the order was made a condition precedent to its obtaining a priority over liens filed in pursuance of the statute.

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THE THIRD AVENUE BRIDGE.—Isaac A. Hopper, who was the contractor with the city for building the Third Avenue bridge, sub-contracted with Arthur McMullen and Jules Brouchaud for the construction of the pneumatic work, which involved that portion of the structure under water in connection with the piers and abutments which were to sustain the superstructure of the bridge. After the work of the subcontractors had been completed, and had been verbally accepted by the city's Chief Engineer, they brought suit against Hopper to recover sums due them aggregating nearly $50,000, including 15 per cent. of the amount of the contract, which had been reserved, amounting to about $37,000. The Appellate Division has affirmed a judgment given in favor of the plaintiffs on the trial before a referee. It was not disputed that the work had been done to the satisfaction of the Chief Engineer, and that plaintiffs would ultimately be entitled to recover the amount sued for, but it was claimed by defendant that plaintiffs were not entitled to the 15 per cent. until after the completion of the entire city work. The plaintiffs claimed that by the terms of their contract they were not obliged to wait until Hopper received the 15 per cent. reserved from the city, but that they were entitled to it "on or about thirty days after" the city engineer had accepted their work. Justice O'Brien gives the prevailing opinion, which is concurred in by Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice Williams. Justice Ingraham gives a dissenting opinion, holding that the action was prematurely brought as to the $37,000, and Justice Patterson concurs with him.

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REMOVAL OF TRUSTEE.—In a suit by George S. Conant against George A. Wright and others, Justice Russell, in the Supreme Court in St. Lawrence County, recently held that the general power of a Surrogate to remove a Trustee or allow him to resign includes the power in a proper case to stop the action of the Trustee when the circumstances require it, which circumstances are within his judicial discretion, and his action cannot be attacked collaterally. When a new Trustee has been appointed, there can be no available method of effecting the transition of responsibility from the old to the new Trustee, so that the duty of the one ceases and that of the other begins, save by the provisions of a decree designating the new Trustee and placing him in such a position that his receipt for the property of the trust will be lawful.

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CONDITIONAL SALES.—In March, 1892, George F. Hedge & Co. made a conditional sale of a piano to Sarah A. Cunningham, by which she was entitled to possession merely, and until the price was paid it was to remain the property of the seller, who was authorized to take possession of it in case of a default in payment. After a default in payment had occurred on her part, she made a payment on the contract, which was accepted. The Fourth Appellate Division has reversed a judgment in favor of Mrs. Cunningham for $373, in her suit for damages after the piano had been taken from her, on the ground that the verdict was excessive in amount, but held that the vendor, by accepting the payment from the vendee, waived the forfeiture, and could not again insist upon the same against the vendee until after a demand for the whole amount due and a refusal to pay it.

## NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

### Freight Rate War Started by the Norfolk and Western to End March 18.

BALTIMORE, March 8.—On March 18 the cut rates on freight which have been in force for several weeks will be withdrawn by the Cumberland Gap Dispatch, Norfolk and Western Dispatch, and Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia Air Line. Rates in use prior to the reductions will be restored on that date. This action ends the rate war which the Norfolk and Western started on the ground that competing lines were secretly cutting rates. Settlement of the trouble was brought about through the intervention of the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association. The cut rates extended to Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, and other points reached by these lines.

### Norfolk and Western Earnings.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—The gross earnings of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company for January, 1897, were $882,069, a decrease of $93,512 compared with January, 1896; net earnings, $268,717, an increase of $34,044. For the four months ended Jan. 31 the net earnings were $1,041,-064, an increase of $168,815 compared with the corresponding period last year.

### To Change Its Motive Power.

ALBANY, March 8.—The application of the Metropolitan Traction Company for permission to change its motive power on certain of its lines to the underground trolley system will be considered by the State Railroad Commission at a meeting to be held on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock, at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, in New York City.

### Railroad Men and Matters.

The Great Northern Railway Company will, at a cost of $100,000, vestibule all its trains and introduce other improvements.

The Directors of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company have re-elected William Butler Duncan Chairman of the board, and J. C. Clarke President of the road.

Directors of the Chicago Railway Terminal Elevated Company, elected yesterday in this city, are C. W. Wells, F. W. Whitridge, P. B. Weare, W. H. Hubbard, Henry S. Osborn, John Aste, and A. G. Pollock.

East-bound shipments from Chicago by the trunk lines last week were 91,869 tons, against 81,564 the previous week, and 87,563 for the corresponding week in 1896. Of last week's tonnage, the New York, Chicago and St. Louis carried 14,173 tons; Fort Wayne, 11,350 tons; Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, 11,247 tons; Lake Shore, 10,941 tons; Wabash, 9,302 tons; Michigan Central, 8,931 tons; Erie, 7,387 tons; Grand Trunk, 6,878 tons; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, 6,844 tons, and Baltimore and Ohio, 4,816 tons.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

KELLY, ANNIE.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Albert Cogzell and Leonard Cogzell, send greeting:

Whereas, Malachi Kelly of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing the date the 17th day of November, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as to the last will and testament of ANNIE KELLY, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the third day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, in the City of New York, the 2d day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN.
mh9-1aw6wTu Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON Council, Room No. 8, City Hall, New York City, February 23d, 1897.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company having filed their petition, bearing date February 15, 1897, with the Common Council of the City of New York, applying for its consent to be given to the construction, maintenance, and operation by horse power, or an underground current of electricity, of double-track branches or extensions of the petitioners' railroads, viz.: An extension or branch of the railroad of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, commencing at the intersection of the Bowery and Delancey Street, and running in and upon the Bowery to Broome Street; and thence westerly in and upon Broome Street to Centre Street, to an extension or branch of the railroad of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company, commencing on the westerly side of Broadway, at Broome Street, and running thence easterly in and upon Broome Street to Centre Street, and the union thereof at Centre Street, a point not over one-half mile from such petitioners' respective lines or routes upon Delancey Street and Broome Street respectively, and the establishment, by the construction of the connection, of a new route for public travel in and upon the surface of said streets between said avenues.

Now, therefore, pursuant to directions given me in a resolution which was adopted by the Common Council February 16th, 1897, and approved by the Mayor February 23d, 1897, public notice of such application is hereby given, and that at the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 12th day of March, 1897, at two o'clock in the afternoon, such application of said railroad companies will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon.

All persons interested in the application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, as an opportunity will be given them to be heard in relation thereto.

WM. H. TEN EYCK,
Clerk, Common Council.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

PFEIFER, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES PFEIFER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Brodsky, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of September, 1896. CHARLES PFEIFER, MATILDA PFEIFER, Administrators. JOHN E. BRODSKY, Attorney for Administrators, 49 and 51 Chambers St., N. Y. City. s22-1aw6mTu

## THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—City and County of New York.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of the BAVARIAN STAR BREWING COMPANY for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of this Court, made in the above-entitled proceeding and bearing date the 6th day of March, 1897, we, the undersigned, Receivers of the Bavarian Star Brewing Company, will sell at public auction at the brewery buildings, No. 232 to 240 West 18th Street, in the City of New York, on the 17th day of March, 1897, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all the personal property of the Bavarian Star Brewing Company, and the good will of the business of the Company, including the machinery, horses and wagons, trucks, signs, machines, boilers, shafting, belting, beer kegs, beer barrels, and every other manner of chattels and fixtures, and all accounts and bills receivable, real estate mortgages, chattel mortgages, leases, the stock of beer and merchandise, and all personalty of every kind and nature whatsoever.

The property to be sold will be divided into lots, so far as may be practicable, and a detailed statement and description of such division into lots will be filed with the Clerk of the Supreme Court in and for the County of New York, at his office in the County Court House, five days before the date of sale, and a duplicate copy of the list of property to be sold may be inspected at the office of the Receivers, upon the premises aforesaid.

The sale will be for cash, subject, however, to such modifications as the Court may hereafter make in respect to the manner of payment of the purchase price. Special attention is directed to the terms of the order as to the manner of sale.—Dated New York, March 6th, 1897.

VALENTINE P. SNYDER, } Receivers.
SAMUEL SANDERS, }
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Receivers.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, New York County, Hon. Frederick Smyth, presiding, dated, made, and filed the 5th day of March, 1897, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against WILLIAM ROEBER and THOMAS E. ROEBER, lately doing business under the firm name and style of William Roeber & Son, as coal dealers in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with proofs thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee for the benefit of creditors of said William Roeber and Thomas E. Roeber, doing business under the firm name of William Roeber & Son, at his place of transacting business, at his office, No. 170 Columbus Avenue, New York City, on or before the 1st day of June, 1897.—Dated New York, March 8, 1897.

OTTO PULLICH, Assignee.
HUGO H. RITTERBUSCH, Esq., Attorney for Assignee. mh9-1aw6wTu

TO THE CREDITORS OF FRANCES A. S. JOHNSON, deceased, late of the Town of Rye, Westchester County, N. Y.:

Notice is hereby given that I, Wm. Sam. Johnson, son of the late Frances A. S. Johnson, will apply to the Surrogate of Westchester County for letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of the said deceased, pursuant to the provisions of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, at his office in White Plains, N. Y., on the 24th day of April, 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. All creditors of the said Frances A. S. Johnson are hereby notified to present their claims to said Surrogate on or before the 24th day of April, 1897, at 10 A. M. This notice is given pursuant to an order of said Surrogate dated Feb. 27th, 1897, in order that the bond of the administrator need not exceed double the amount of the claims of creditors against the estate.—Dated Rye, N. Y., March 1st, 1897.

WM. SAM. JOHNSON, Applicant,
mh9-2aw4wTu&F Rye, N. Y.

TO THE CREDITORS OF SARAH STRANG, deceased, late of the Town of Greenburgh, Westchester County, N. Y., notice is hereby given that I, Charles E. Strang, husband of the late Sarah Strang, will apply to the Surrogate of Westchester County for letters of administration on the estate of the said deceased pursuant to the provisions of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, at his office in White Plains, N. Y., on the 20th day of March, 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. All creditors of the said Sarah Strang are hereby notified to present their claims to said Surrogate on or before said 20th day of March, 1897.

This notice is given pursuant to an order of said Surrogate dated Feb. 13th, 1897, in order that the bond of the administrator need not exceed double the amount of the claims of creditors against the estate.—Dated White Plains, N. Y., February 15th, 1897.

CHARLES E. STRANG, Applicant,
f16-2aw5wTu&Th White Plains, New York.

A CONDITION MATERIALLY BETTERED.

For a year or more I was troubled with a Disordered Stomach, owing to irregular hours and improper food. I consulted several physicians, but found no relief in their medicines. Some time ago I noticed a paragraph or an advertisement about Ripans Tabules and determined to try them, which I did, and my condition has been bettered so materially that I think it only proper to mention the fact. I think now that, with a proper diet, I shall come around in good shape.

A NEW STYLE PACKET CONTAINING TEN TABULES IN A PAPER CARTON (WITHOUT GLASS) IS NOW FOR SALE AT SOME DRUG STORES—FOR FIVE CENTS.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL,
Room 8, City Hall,
New York City, February 17th, 1897.

Pursuant to directions given me in the following resolution, which was adopted by the Common Council February 9th, 1897, and approved by the Mayor February 13th, 1897, viz.:

Resolved, That Monday, March 22, 1897, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, be and they hereby are designated as the time and place when and where the application of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company to the Common Council of the City of New York for its consent and permission to the construction, maintenance, and operation by the said petitioner of the street-surface railroad extensions or branches mentioned in the petition of said company for such consent and permission, through, along, and upon the surface of Kingsbridge road, or Broadway, and other streets, avenues, boulevards, and highways set forth in said petition, and therein designated, will be first considered; and that public notice be given by the Clerk of this Board by publishing the same daily for at least fourteen days in two daily newspapers published in the City of New York, to be designated therefor by his Honor the Mayor, according to the provisions of section 92 of the Railroad Law, as amended, such advertising to be at the expense of the said petitioner.

Public notice is hereby given that at the time and place mentioned in the resolution the following application of the 42d St., Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company will be considered, as is required by the provisions of the railroad law:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New York:

The petition of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company respectfully shows:

That said railroad company is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, and for many years owning and operating a street surface railroad on Forty-second Street, from the Hudson River to East River, and to Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, and upon Tenth Avenue, the Boulevard, and Manhattan Street to Fort Lee Ferry, and also upon St. Nicholas Avenue, from Manhattan Street to One Hundred and Tenth Street, and along One Hundred and Tenth Street to the easterly terminus thereof. That said company also transfers passengers with the Third Avenue Railroad Company, and also with the Second Avenue Railroad Company at One Hundred and Tenth Street, and at Forty-second Street, thereby enabling passengers by means of these two great railroad lines of the east side of the city, to reach the Grand Central Depot and the central and upper western portions of the city, and to the Fort Lee Ferry at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, by one continuous ride, if so desired, from the City Hall and from Fulton and Peck Slip ferries.

The said company proposes to extend its system by constructing a railroad, as branches or extensions of its present line, through, upon, and along the following streets, avenues, roads, and highways as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of Manhattan Street and the Eleventh Avenue, or Boulevard, and there connecting by suitable curves, switches, and appliances with the company's existing railroad on Manhattan Street; running thence northerly, with double tracks, through, upon, and along the said Boulevard to the Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway; thence through, upon, and along the Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway, to and across the bridge over the ship canal; thence through, upon, and along the Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway, from the bridge over the ship canal to and across the bridge or proposed new bridge over Spuyten Duyvil creek at Broadway; thence northerly from said bridge over Spuyten Duyvil creek at Broadway through, upon, and along Broadway to the city line.

Also from the junction of the Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway, and Riverdale Avenue, running thence northwesterly and northerly through, upon, and along Riverdale Avenue to the city line.

Also from the intersection of the Boulevard and the Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway, at or near West One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, through, upon, and along the said Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway, to its junction with Amsterdam Avenue, at or near West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street.

Also from the intersection of the Eleventh Avenue, or the Boulevard, and the Kingsbridge Road, at or near One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, running thence northerly through, upon, and along the Eleventh Avenue to Naegle Avenue; thence through, upon, and along said Naegle Avenue to its intersection with Academy Street; thence northwesterly through, along, and upon Academy Street to the Kingsbridge Road, there to connect by suitable curves, switches, and appliances with the said proposed railroad upon Kingsbridge Road.

That said proposed extensions will supply much needed facilities for public travel and intercommunication between widely separated portions of the city, and will also give a new impetus and encouragement to the development of an important section thereof, the proper growth of which has been retarded by the want of railroad accommodation.

That the said railroad on said branches or extensions is to form a part of its present railroad, and be operated in connection therewith, so as to give a passenger for a single fare of five cents one continuous ride over and upon said existing railroad of the company and said extensions or branches.

That the length of said railroad on said proposed branches or extensions is twelve and one-half miles or thereabouts, and is to be operated by animal power, cable, or electric motive power, or by any other power other than locomotive steam power which the same company may be lawfully authorized to use.

Therefore your petitioner prays that the Common Council of the City of New York may grant its consent and permission to said company to extend its existing railroad tracks and construct, maintain, and operate an extension or branches of the railroad of said company in the City of New York upon the streets, avenues, and highways above mentioned, together with all necessary connections, turnouts, sidings, and switches necessary for the proper working and accommodation of the cars to be run over such extension or branches in connection with the present existing railroad of said company.

Dated New York, January 29, 1897.

(Seal.) THE FORTY-SECOND STREET, MANHATTANVILLE, AND ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, by ALBERT J. ELIAS, President.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

Albert J. Elias, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the President of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company, the petitioner named in the foregoing petition; that he has read the foregoing petition by him subscribed, and knows the contents thereof; that the same is true to the knowledge of the deponent, except as to the matters therein stated to be alleged on information and belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true; and further that he signed said petition as President of said company by the authority of its Board of Directors, and affixed the corporate seal of said company thereto by the like authority. ALBERT J. ELIAS.

Sworn to before me this 29th day of January, 1897. GEORGE W. VULTEE,
Notary Public, (22,) C. & C. of N. Y.

All persons interested in the foregoing application are hereby notified to be present at the time and place mentioned in said resolution.

WM. H. TEN EYCK,
Clerk of the Common Council.

### SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Fire Commissioners of the City of New York on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said City, relative to acquiring title to certain land on the northerly side of GREAT JONES STREET, between Lafayette Place and the Bowery, in the Fifteenth Ward of said city, duly selected by said board as a site for buildings for the use of the Fire Department of said city, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 151 of the Laws of 1894.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPter 151 of the Laws of 1894, entitled "An Act in relation to building sites for the Fire Department of the City of New York," and all other statutes in such cases made and provided, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term of said court to be held at Part III. thereof, in the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 15th day of March, 1897, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands and premises and the appurtenances thereto belonging on the northerly side of Great Jones Street, between Lafayette Place and the Bowery, in the Fifteenth Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated, and used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 151 of the Laws of 1894; said property having been duly selected by said Board of Fire Commissioners of the City of New York as a site for buildings for the use of the Fire Department of said city, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 151 of the Laws of 1894, being the following described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Great Jones Street distant 250 feet two inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Lafayette Place with the northerly side of Great Jones Street; running thence easterly along the northerly side of Great Jones Street 44 feet 5½ inches; thence northerly at about a right angle to said street 90 feet and 5 inches; thence westerly, parallel, or nearly so, with Great Jones Street, 45 feet and 4 inches; thence southerly 89 feet and 10 inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 16th, 1897.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation, No. 2 Tryon Row, New York City.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

TO THE CREDITORS OF HELEN A. HOFFMAN, deceased, late of the Town of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y.:

Notice is hereby given that I, Annie D. Hoffman, mother of the late Helen A. Hoffman, will apply to the Surrogate of Westchester County for letters of administration on the estate of the said deceased, pursuant to the provisions of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, at his office in White Plains, N. Y., on the 24th day of April, 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. All creditors of the said Helen A. Hoffman are hereby notified to present their claims to said Surrogate on or before the 24th day of April, 1897, at 10 A. M. This notice is given pursuant to an order of said Surrogate dated February 27th, 1897, in order that the bond of the administrator need not exceed double the amount of the claims of creditors against the estate.—Dated Mamaroneck, N. Y., March 1, 1897. ANNIE D. HOFFMAN, Applicant,
mh9-2aw4wTu&F Mamaroneck, N. Y.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—In the matter of the general assignment of ABRAHAM STEERS to NELSON H. SALISBURY for the benefit of creditors.

Pursuant to an order of the court in the above-entitled matter, bearing date the 2nd day of March, 1897, notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction on Tuesday, March 16th, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by R. V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, all the uncollectible assets and outstandings of the assigned estate.—Dated New York, March 5th, 1897.

NELSON H. SALISBURY, Assignee.

## LEGAL SALES.

### MASTER'S SALE OF RAILROAD PROPERTY.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern Division of the Eastern Judicial District of Missouri, made and entered on the 14th day of December, 1896, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Theodore Gilman and Ward W. Jacobs are complainants, and the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City Railway Company is defendant, I, the undersigned, Master in Chancery of said Court, and named in said decree, will, on WEDNESDAY, THE 23D DAY OF APRIL, 1897, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the East front door of the State Courthouse on Fourth Street, between Market and Chestnut Streets, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder, but for a price not less than Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, the premises and properties conveyed by the defendant company by mortgage or deed of trust, dated January 2d, 1888, and described therein, and in said decree, as follows, to wit:

All and singular, the entire railroad of the said Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City Railway Company, commencing at a point on the Mississippi River, opposite the City of Quincy, in the State of Illinois, and extending to the town of Trenton, in the County of Grundy, in the State of Missouri, whether made or to be made, acquired or to be acquired, and its franchises, equipments, property, tools, and interests, that is to say: The lands and tenements, hereditaments, fixtures, goods, and chattels of said company; its property, rights, privileges, leases, and household interests and estate of every nature and description; its rails, ties, fences, buildings, and erections; its rights of way, cars, engines, tools, and machinery; its books, bonds, accounts, papers, vouchers, receipts, and claims of every description; its offices and office furniture and fixtures; and all the property, rights, and franchises of any and every kind and description which the company now has or owns or hereafter may acquire, including all and every valuable thing and things whatsoever which said company now has or may hereafter have, make or hold in law or equity, and the rights to all tolls, rents, issues, and profits which may hereafter accrue to said company from any source whatever.

The entire premises and property included in said mortgage and decree will be offered for sale and sold as an entirety and without relief from valuation or appraisement.

Before any bid will be received the bidder must deposit with the undersigned Master, in cash or a duly certified cheque of some solvent bank or like institution satisfactory to the Master, the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars; the deposit so received from any unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him when the property shall be struck down. The deposit so received from the successful bidder will be retained and applied by the Master as part payment of the purchase price, upon the confirmation of such sale.

No bid of less than $300,000.00 will be accepted.

Said sale, upon report thereof, will be subject to approval and confirmation by said Court or some Judge thereof; and upon confirmation and approval thereof by said Court or some Judge thereof, the purchaser shall immediately pay to said Master the additional sum of $250,000.00 in cash; and the remainder of the purchase price shall be paid either in cash or in the bonds, coupons, or scrip certificates of said defendant company, secured by said mortgage or deed of trust, taken at such valuation as shall be equivalent to the distributive share of the purchase money applicable to such bonds, coupons, or scrip certificates; provided, however, that the purchaser shall pay in cash in addition to the said sum of $300,000.00 so much as may be necessary to fully pay the principal sum of $250,000.00 and 5 per cent. interest per annum thereon from the 31st day of December, 1896, and the costs and expenses of said sale, and all charges and allowances made by the Court against the fund arising from such sale.

Upon confirmation of said sale and compliance by the purchaser with the terms thereof, said Master will make and deliver to him a proper deed of conveyance of all said property and premises sold and the said defendant company and the said complainants, as trustees under said mortgage or deed of trust, will also make and deliver proper deeds of conveyance of said property and premises to the said purchaser thereof.

Jurisdiction of said cause will be retained by said Court for the purpose of enforcing the terms of said decree and sale, and said sale will be made subject to the right of the Court to retake and resell said property if the purchaser shall fail to comply with all the terms of said sale and with all the orders of said Court or any Judge thereof made or to be made in said cause.

F. L. SCHOFIELD,
Master in Chancery.
D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, 40 Wall St., Complainants' Solicitor.
ja19-1aw14wTu

## REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.
MORTON J. TAYLOR, plaintiff, against JEANNE L. TAYLOR, defendant. Action No. I.—In pursuance of a supplemental judgment or decree bearing date the 9th day of February, 1897, and filed and entered in the office of the Clerk of this court on the said 9th day of February, 1897, duly made and entered at the foot of the final judgment and decree herein, (bearing date on the 30th day of September, 1896, and filed and entered in said Clerk's office on the said 30th day of September, 1896,) as amended nunc pro tunc (as of said 30th day of September, 1896,) by the decree and order of this court bearing date on the 28th day of December, 1896, (and filed and entered in the said Clerk's office on the 30th day of December, 1896,) the undersigned, the referee in and by said supplemental judgment and decree appointed, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Monday, the 5th day of April, 1897, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said final judgment and decree mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, County and State of New York, described as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Washington Place, distant 25 feet 2 inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Greene Street with the northerly side of Washington Place, running thence along the northerly side of Washington Place parallel with Waverley Place 25 feet 2 inches, thence northerly parallel with Greene Street 100 feet, thence easterly parallel with Waverley Place 25 feet 2 inches, thence southerly parallel with Greene Street 100 feet to the point or place of beginning, being known on the map of the Commissioner of Taxes as Lot No. 563, being the same premises conveyed to said A. Fernando de Navarro by Ellen A. Dykers de Navarro and J. F. de Navarro, by deed dated the 20th day of April, 1886, and recorded in the Register's office of the City and County of New York the 24th day of December, 1888, in Liber 2180 of Conveyances, page 241, the above property is contained in section 2, block 547 of the new land map of the City of New York.

And also the premises known as Nos. 623 and 625 West 181st Street, in the City of New York, and more particularly described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, together with the improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of 181st Street, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, when taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on said northerly side of 181st Street, distant 25 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Wadsworth Avenue with the said northerly line of 181st Street, and running thence northerly and parall

# The New York Times

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**Amusements This Evening.**

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—In Old Kentucky—8:15.
AMERICAN—At Piney Ridge—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM—Concert—8:15.
CASINO—La Falote—8:15.
DALY'S—The Magistrate—8:15. 11:00 A. M.—Stoddard Lecture.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph — Concert—Waxworks—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET — Sweet Inniscarra — 8:15.
GALLERIES OF FINE ARTS SOCIETY—Architectural League Exhibit—Day and Evening.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:20.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Jim the Penman—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Lady Slavey—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Die Wilde Jagd—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—Spiritisme—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Mayflower—8:15.
MURRAY HILL—The Star Gazer—8:00.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—11:00.
WALLACK'S—For Bonnie Prince Charlie—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

**TWELVE PAGES.**

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1897.

### THEY HAVE THE ROPE—WILL THEY HANG THEMSELVES?

The Republican Suicide Club has never exhibited a deeper sense of its duty and its destiny than at its regular meeting on Sunday afternoon in Senator PLATT'S parlors when it decided to abolish the present Board of Police Commissioners and give Gov. BLACK authority to appoint their successors. Mr. LOUIS F. PAYN, the new Insurance Superintendent, was there, and Mr. FREDERICK S. GIBBS, ex-Postmaster CORNELIUS VAN COTT, and Mr. EDWARD LAUTERBACH, honest gentlemen all, and intensely practical. In conference with Mr. PLATT about the government of the city they agreed that home rule should be strangled and the power to name Police Commissioners be transferred to Albany. There was no opposition, save from QUIGG, but he is young, ambitious, and complacent. Mr. LAUTERBACH will draw the bill and PAYN will "jam it through."

Mr. RICHARD CROKER recently expressed great admiration for the course of Gov. BLACK in appointing PAYN. "We must have such a man as that for Mayor of Greater New York—a man that will do things," he said. If the Suicide Club's plan of police reorganization goes through, Mr. CROKER will have no difficulty in electing a Mayor to his taste. It may be SCANNELL or DIVVER. They believe in "doing things," as their records show. A little more PAYN, a little more BLACK, and Mr. CROKER himself might be asked to take the nomination on a Citizens' Reform ticket, so powerful will be the reaction against Republican rule and the desire to get away from it.

Nothing quite so flagrant as this police bill has been proposed by anybody since the days of SQUIRE. It is proposed that the present commission shall be legislated out, and that a new board shall be appointed by the Governor having jurisdiction over the territory of Greater New York, on the plan of the old Metropolitan Board. This change is necessary in order to give the measure any color of constitutionality, as the Mayor alone has power to appoint members of the board as now constituted. The quarrel in the present board is the pretext for this reorganization. Commissioner GRANT'S significant declaration that the Legislature ought to turn the Commissioners out of office has directed suspicion toward him as the agent of PLATT, PAYN, and BLACK in the plot. It is recalled that he has lately taken a hand in the board fight with a vivacity foreign to his custom and to his nature. But we acquit him of collusion. Col. GRANT never quarrels with the public offices he holds or in seriousness asks to be removed. If he betrays indifference to the tenure of his present place it may be because he is assured of "something equally as good" from the new Administration.

If Mayor STRONG is stirred by the emotions he ought to feel he is both humiliated and angry. The law gives him the power to appoint Police Commissioners. It is to be taken from him and conferred upon a person absolutely unknown to the people of this city, ignorant of its needs, who visits it only as a stranger, and customarily consorts with the enemies of its welfare. PAYN stands as the towering monument of his notion of fitness for office. He might restore KERWIN and MURRAY to the places from which Mayor STRONG drove them out. GIBBS would be quite up to his moral standard. After PAYN it could be predicated of nobody not actually wearing a felon's stripes that he was too tough for BLACK.

The effect of this project, if carried out, will be the election of a Tammany Mayor next Fall. The new Citizens' Party must make an alliance with the Republicans if it is to have an effective influence. But if the Republican Party carries out this audacious conspiracy, an alliance with it or with any part of it for moral purposes would be preposterous and impossible of accomplishment. Decent men would prefer to punish the organization by voting with Tammany. But it is not only in this city that the Republican Party would hang itself. It has already shocked the people of the State. This police reorganization would increase its ill repute, and a few more reckless acts would set the refluent wave in motion and put the party again in a minority.

We renew to Mayor STRONG our suggestion that it is time for him to act. He ought to remove GRANT and PARKER without delay. There is good cause in their obstructive and quarrelsome behavior. If Gov. BLACK ventured to withhold his approval public sentiment would condemn him and uphold the Mayor. Mr. STRONG ought to use his club while he has it.

### ARBITRATION IN THE SENATE.

The arbitration treaty loses a friend in the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee by the promotion of Senator SHERMAN and an enemy by the retirement of Senator CAMERON. Senator DAVIS of Minnesota advances to the Chairmanship held by Mr. SHERMAN, but there remain two Republican vacancies to be filled.

The attitude toward the treaty of the new members of the committee is important, as the instrument now goes back to it in its original form to be considered and reported, the amendments having died with the Fifty-fourth Congress. As the committee now stands, arbitration has in its membership six friends, Senators DAVIS, LODGE, FRYE, and CULLOM, Republicans, and GRAY and TURPIE, Democrats, and three enemies, MORGAN, DANIEL, and MILLS, with two places vacant. We take it there is no danger of an unfavorable report, however the two vacancies may be filled. Virtual defeat by amendment is the worst that its friends have to fear. The appointment as members of the committee of two Republicans of broad and liberal minds might effectually protect the treaty against amendment, at least against hostile or foolish amendments, and lead to its presentation to the Senate in its integrity.

The treaty is as nearly perfect as skill, long deliberation, and patient labor could make it. No treaty ever negotiated by the Government was subjected to a more careful scrutiny in every word and phrase. It is safe, wise, and beneficent as it stands. The sincerity of MORGAN, MILLS, DANIEL, PUGH, and other implacables whom Mr. CLEVELAND so gladly left behind him with the other necessary evils he had to put up with so long will be tested when the treaty comes before the Senate. As their opposition was in the main provoked by their dislike of the Administration, they might now shift their attitude without loss of credit. But they may continue to pant for war and to fight the treaty. The country expects the Senate to ratify it without further delay. We hope President MCKINLEY'S earnest commendation will have a decisive influence in its favor.

### THE REPLY OF GREECE.

The reply of Greece to the demand of the powers is skillful as well as resolute. The powers made a rude demand to which she returns "a soft answer." It is understood that the rudeness with which the demand was made, and the threat by which it was attended, were due to the personal insistence of the Emperor of Germany, and that the demand for the evacuation of Crete would have been made even more rudely if it had not been mitigated by the other powers. Be that as it may, the reply of Greece is as superior to the demand of the powers in form as it is in substance. Greece "recognizes the important objects the powers have in view," difficult as this recognition is to disinterested bystanders, but she goes on modestly and politely to point out that the objects she has in view are more important still.

It is in pointing out what would follow the acquiescence of Greece in the demands of the powers that the skillfulness of the Greek reply mainly consists. Greece has already the sympathy of Europe and knows it. She is careful not to alienate it by any expression not deliberately weighed. What she can do to satisfy the powers without abandoning the Cretans to the oppression against which they have risen, that she will do. The fleets of the powers police the Cretan coasts and prevent the landing of more janissaries for rapine and massacre. The fleet of Greece is therefore unnecessary for that purpose and she will withdraw it. But in the interior the Greek troops are the only police of the island. They are the only safeguard the Cretans possess against a repetition of the atrocities which have goaded them into rebellion. To withdraw them would be to leave Crete at the mercy of the Turkish soldiery. Greece intimates that she will put them under the control of the powers for the maintenance of order and the prevention of outrages. But withdraw them while the Turks are left and while the powers do not undertake the work which they are now doing, she cannot and will not.

This firm and dignified stand retains for Greece the sympathies of Christendom. It even increases the respect she had already commanded from the civilized world. It puts the powers in a very undesirable predicament. Already discordant notes have been heard in the "concert," and the discords are likely to be multiplied. What the combined powers showed themselves incapable of doing in the case of Armenia, little Greece has done single-handed in the case of Crete. She has protected Christians against the Turk, and she announces her determination not to relax that protection until she has assurance that another protection equally effective will be substituted for it. This is a determination that deserves, as it receives, the applause of mankind. Will the powers dare to coerce Greece out of the position she has taken and use force to compel her to abandon the Cretans to the Turks? Such a sequel to the demand and the reply is scarcely conceivable. Certainly the concert cannot be maintained in such an enterprise.

England has already been assured that another English gun shall not be fired in defense of Turkish misrule. The popular feeling in France is as strong and general as in England, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs is said to be the only member of the French Cabinet who proposes that it shall be defied. In Germany the Government is not so immediately responsive to public opinion as in France or England, but even in Germany the advisers of the Emperor are not likely to acquiesce in the use of force against a cause which has the sympathy of the German people. It is not to be believed that such a piece of savagery as would be a combined attack of Europe on Greece, when Greece is so plainly in the right and Europe in the wrong, is possible at the end of the nineteenth century.

### A VESTED WRONG.

The struggle that is going on to restore the sidewalks of New York to their legitimate use for the people of the city affords an illustration of the manner in which an old abuse becomes sanctified by long familiarity and makes claims to vested right when in fact it is only a vested wrong. The fact that for years traffickers in and about the public markets have been allowed to encroach upon the street with their wares and their huckstering, and that a usage has sprung up of actually licensing the encroachment for a regular fee, has made the crusade against the sidewalk incumbrances within two or three blocks of a market appear almost like a persecution.

The people who have been allowed to have stands within the stoop lines and to display their wares all over the sidewalk, crowding pedestrians into the gutter or compelling them to pick and elbow their way among loitering customers, cried out with a sense of being suddenly deprived of some long cherished right when a move was made to put an end to their appropriation of space belonging to the public. Their pleas seemed at first to awaken a sympathetic throb in the bosom of the Mayor, and induced the Commissioner of Public Works to refuse to perform his sworn duty rather than interfere with an abuse so consecrated by time. More than that, one branch of the Legislature of the State has voted almost unanimously to legalize the wrong, although the best legal opinion seems to be that it has not the Constitutional power to turn public property over to private occupation in this way. All this only shows how strongly rooted a vested wrong may become.

Up to two years ago the streets had from the time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary been incumbered with trucks and drays which were an unsightly nuisance that interfered with street cleaning and sheltered all manner of unseemliness. When Col. WARING started his vigorous campaign for clearing the streets of trucks, there was a great outcry, and it was thought a hardship to compel the owners or drivers of these innumerable vehicles to find stabling for them after having had free storage on the pavements for years. But room was speedily found for the trucks indoors somewhere and the nuisance was abated. Who would be willing to see the old state of things restored?

There is no more reason why the business of trafficking in meat and fish, or in vegetables and fruit, should be permitted on the sidewalks in the neighborhood of markets than why dealers in dry goods or boots and shoes up town should be allowed to overflow in the same way with their traffic. Room enough will be found indoors and proper access for customers will be provided just as soon as it is demonstrated that the sidewalks can no longer be occupied for market stands, but must be kept free for the convenient use of the public in passing along the street, subject only to the proper easements of the property owner whose premises abut thereon. The private owner should not be permitted to forget that his use of the street for access to his premises gives him no right of occupation in it to the exclusion of the public, to which it belongs.

### HOW ABOUT WORD PICTURES?

Is there any difference in principle between portraying a person, public or private, in pictures and in words? Should a close personal description be permitted and not a portrait? May an imperfect and misleading description be given with impunity, while a defective pictorial presentment involves a penalty? Shall caricature in a cartoon be prohibited while any outrage of verbal characterization is permitted?

There is a deal of offensive bad taste in the typographical presentation of persons to the public view in descriptions of their appearance, their manners, their dress, and their behavior. It may or may not be aggravated by efforts to present their appearance to the eye in clumsy drawing, but wherein has one manner of offending the qualities of a crime and the other not? There are some frightful mixtures of the two whereby the offense against good taste is made more conspicuous, but can we set up a statutory standard of taste in expression? If so, shall we draw the line between expression in words and expression in pictures, regardless of the quality or the motive of either?

There are laws against libel and there is redress for being held up to contempt or ridicule. If there is any doubt about the application of existing laws to offenses committed by pictorial representation instead of opprobrious language, the doubt should be removed, but is prohibition the proper remedy for the abuse of one method of description or portrayal and not of the other? There is an almost irresistible tendency nowadays to call upon the legislators and the police to stop whatever we do not like.

It is a pretty shallow pretense for grown men to keep up that the Constitution of this State requires the Police Board of this city to be bi-partisan, when the Police Department of Brooklyn is single-headed, and when the Court of Appeals has practically held that the Legislature has no Constitutional right to circumscribe the power of appointment with any political requirement. Even assuming that the Bureau of Elections must necessarily remain under the Police Commission, the politicians who keep up this shallow pretense know perfectly well that the requirement regarding election officers has no application to Police Commissioners. They do not register voters, distribute ballots at the polls to voters, or receive, record, or count the votes at elections. That the relation of the police to elections affords a justification for making the Board of Commissioners bi-partisan is a piece of brazen humbug which assumes the people to be fools.

The sentence of Capt. HART, the owner of the steamer Laurada, to two years' imprisonment and a fine of $500 is severe. In sentencing him, Judge BUTLER took occasion to make an explanation of the gravity of his crime which ought to be extensively read and pondered. It is the duty of our Government to use due diligence to prevent the departure of filibustering expeditions from our shores against a friendly nation. Only by using such diligence can we escape such claims against ourselves as we have urged against Great Britain and collected from her. The conviction of Capt. HART will render the duty of the Government much easier of fulfillment. Every American citizen who is tempted to engage in filibustering now knows what he has to expect in case he is caught, and fewer American citizens are likely to run the risk of embroiling their country in a foreign war when that risk involves their own liberty. Moreover, as the Judge pointed out, HART is not entitled to the same sympathy which would go out to a Cuban refugee who organized an expedition against Spain, or even a hot-headed American who joined such an expedition. HART filibustered merely as a matter of business. For anything that appears he would have fitted out Spanish expeditions as readily as Cuban, if there had been as much money in it. He took his risk and lost, and it is a matter for congratulation that the disposition of his case has been exemplary.

It is interesting to remark that "labor leaders" are quoted as opposing the appointment of Col. HAY to be Ambassador to England, upon the ground that he wrote "The Breadwinners." It is quite conceivable that a "labor leader" should not enjoy that not yet forgotten work, but it is at least an open question whether his failure to enjoy it could be the fault of the author or of the labor leader. It exhibits a labor leader of a certain type in a very unflattering light as a man who labors exclusively with his mouth, and who devotes himself to stirring up strife that he may avoid laboring with his hands. If a copy of it should be read to the Board of Walking Delegates that body would doubtless order it to be burned by the common union hangman. But it is doubtful whether any real workingman who happened to read it would entertain the same objections to it. We are not aware that Col. HAY, or anybody else who knows, has avowed that he was the author. If he was, he will scarcely be grateful for the plea with which an "electrical worker" of his acquaintance has rushed to his defense. This worker sets forth that Col. HAY "wrote that book just to make money," and that "all the time in his heart he was in sympathy with organized labor." There may be no serious objections to sending the author of "The Breadwinners" to represent us in England. But there are very serious objections to sending to represent us anywhere a man who wrote a book in which he did not believe, in order to calumniate a class of his fellow-citizens whom "in his heart" he admired and respected.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Four extremely stupid waiters, blind to their own interests as to those of the public, have written to The New Orleans Times-Democrat, protesting because two hotel proprietors in that city are trying to abolish the tip system in their establishments. The waiters have no better argument to bring forward in support of this abominable form of blackmail than the statement that their wages, unless supplemented by gratuities from those they serve, are not large enough to live upon. That such should be the case is due, of course, directly to the desire which the employers of waiters, barbers, porters, and similar forms of labor have to make their patrons pay twice for the same service, but the fundamental blame lies with the employees themselves, and they would all be getting in honest wages as much as their work is worth if they had not consented to sell their self-respect for the sake of gifts that are always made with more or less unwillingness. Tips demoralize the man who gives and the man who receives. Not many years ago they were practically unknown in this country, and in parts of it where true American self-respect characterizes rich and poor alike they are still to be introduced. Nobody except a slave can accept a tip with a clear conscience, and when those who are not slaves receive them, they thereby betray the possession of a slavish mind.

—The Columbia (S. C.) Register draws—from life, it says—the portrait of "a steady young fellow," and holds him up for the admiration, and we fear the amusement, of Columbia's residents. It seems that he seldom touched a drop of anything to drink, played a careful game at poker, smoked only two cigars a day, went to church whenever he could get his girl to go with him, and was always neatly dressed. He had seen something of the world, having been to Charleston and Savannah several times, and at the Atlanta Exposition he had spent two whole days and $7.50, exclusive of his railroad ticket. He had even ventured to Augusta by himself on one occasion, and had come back with his Waterbury still throbbing in his pocket. Once he entertained a wild dream of going to New York, but his family and friends dissuaded him from such a madcap journey, and he put the cost of the trip in the savings bank instead. This paragon still lives, his name is GEORGE—another merit—and The Register goes so near to revealing his identity as saying that he is employed in a store on Main Street, between the Post Office and Gervais Street. The nominal excuse for giving the young man all this advertising is that it serves as preamble to the statement that after long hesitation on the brink of matrimony he has just been pushed over into it by the object of his too cautious affections. This she did by the rather ancient device of telling a dream in which she had seen herself and "another" as joint occupants of a cottage covered with roses and honeysuckles. It requires much knowledge of one's readers to be able and to dare thus to reveal details so intimate, but the revelation will at least be valuable to those interested in studying the ideals of character and behavior that are held in various parts of this large country.

—At a meeting of the Harvard Teachers' Association last week the topic discussed was the relation of secondary schools to colleges, and several speakers made energetic pleas for the improvement of the former. Mr. DANIEL SANFORD, Principal of the Brookline High School, called attention to what he said was the danger that scientific work in the schools may be limited to a quantitative, mathematical process, with the result that the larger ideas of science are neglected for the sake of the smaller ideas derived from experiments. Then he added that it was more important to complete the connection between the secondary school and the primary school than to meet the exacting requirements of the colleges. This assertion brought President ELIOT of Harvard to his feet, though he was not on the list of speakers, and he made an address of considerable length. He thought that Mr. SANFORD'S advice was not consistent with the true theory of education. "We should teach pupils," President ELIOT said, "to look up for inspiration. We should hitch our wagon to a star, not fasten it to a boulder by the roadside. I believe that absolutely nothing should be taught in the secondary school that is not for the best possible good of that school; and every pupil in it should have an equal share of advantages. The great sin of our high schools in the past thirty years is that they have been giving poor training to the pupil whose education was not to be prolonged after the high school course, while they have given their attention to the pupil whose education is to be prolonged. The former really needs the best the secondary school can give him." Continuing, President ELIOT claimed for the colleges high credit of educational innovations of the greatest value, all now adopted in the preparatory schools. "Where," he asked, "did the experimental laboratory method of teaching physics, which is so prevalent to-day, first get a start? At Harvard, with LOUIS AGASSIZ. From what institutions have the improved methods of teaching Latin and Greek come? From the colleges alone. Who began the method of reading languages at sight? The professors of language at Harvard. Who has spread the method of teaching geometry in such a way that the pupil will work out original problems of his own? The mathematical department of Harvard University. Who have been most progressive, most successful, in teaching history? The colleges. Who have written the best books on history? College graduates. Gentlemen, there is but one aim, one method, one system, throughout the entire course of education."

## PERSONAL.

—Having become justly famous by borrowing $50 from Mr. RUSSELL SAGE on security that can hardly be called gilt-edged, the nephew of our illustrious financier and philanthropist is now considering an offer which he has received from the proprietor of a Chicago dime museum to exhibit himself to an admiring public from the platform of that moral and instructive institution. It is said that the negotiations looking to that end are already far advanced, and that in all probability Mr. ELIZUR SAGE, the nephew in question, will soon journey from Channahon, Ill., the place of his nativity and proud scene of his remarkable exploit, to the ambitious little Western city that is anxiously awaiting a chance to grasp his hand and ask him how on earth he did it. According to report, Mr. SAGE is to receive, each week, if he accepts the museum engagement, the exact sum which he, his heirs or his assignees, are now under firmly drawn obligation to pay, sooner or later, to the genial but thrifty uncle. Channahon with one voice advises him to seize this proffered opportunity as one that may never come again.

—Col. J. C. BATES, commander of the Second Infantry at Fort Keogh, called attention in a recent interview to a fact not generally known in regard to the exceptional opportunities which exist in the United States Army for privates to win promotion. Graduates of West Point naturally get most of the lower positions that become vacant, but it is only because they are in the majority of cases best prepared to hold them, and any private who has served two years and has a good army record can present himself as a candidate for promotion before a Department Board of Examiners. To pass he must give evidence of possessing the equivalent of a good academic education. If he passes this body he goes before a general board at Leavenworth, and is subjected to a competitive examination. The man receiving the highest marks there is appointed to the first vacancy, and so on. Last year there were twenty privates who passed the second board, but owing to a large West Point class there were only four or five vacancies. Advantage of this system is often taken by young men who, for one reason or another, cannot secure an appointment to West Point. They enter the army as privates, complete their preparatory studies while serving—often with the assistance of young officers—and finally get their grade in the manner described. Other armies pretend to give the same privilege, but it is little more than a pretense. For instance, in Germany all ranks are nominally open to the humblest private, but there is also a rule that no officer can join a regiment unless he is acceptable to its Colonel, and to a majority of the other officers. That keeps out any man not of noble birth, even if he has a good education and an excellent character. Here it is forbidden to consider anything but the man's mental and physical abilities and his personal record. There are also, under our rules, appointments from civil life on a similar basis of examinations. As the service is limited, however, and as it must first absorb the cadets, and then the promoted privates before a civilian gets a chance, his chance is rather slight. There are two or three promoted privates in every regiment. They make first-class officers.

## CURRENT NOTES.

Two ministers are opposing nominees for the State Legislature in Pike County, Ky., the Republicans having named the Rev. Anderson Hatfield, and the silverites the Rev. W. J. May. The election is not till next Fall.

* * *

A pupil who appeared at the Evanston, Ill., high school Saturday morning attired in a dress suit and a white vest, created considerable amusement among his fellows and some consternation in the minds of the teachers until he explained that the house where he roomed had been burned the night before, and that all he saved from the flames was the suit he had on.

* * *

Gerald F. Gillison has obtained a verdict of $15,000 damages in Chicago against the Northwestern Railway Company for the loss of his leg while acting in its employ as brakeman. A draught iron of a moving train broke and the train divided and came together again, and Gillison, who was on the top of one of the cars, was thrown to the ground. One of his legs was crushed and was amputated.

* * *

There was a pathetic scene in the courtroom in Mount Holly, N. J., on Saturday, when Judge Gaskill, in sentencing ex-Tax Collector John W. Murphy of Burlington Township for embezzlement, said: "Mr. Murphy, I have known you from boyhood, and this is the saddest moment of my life. I know what hardships the sentence will impose upon your family. I have received many communications for and against you, but it only remains for me to pronounce the judgment of the court, which is that you be confined in State prison for two years."

* * *

Conflicting action by the Legislature of Tennessee at its regular and special sessions is causing Gov. Taylor to hesitate to issue his proclamation ordering an election in April of delegates to a convention to revise the State Constitution, as provided in the bills as originally passed. Under the old acts, which have not been repealed yet, it is the duty of Sheriffs to submit the matter to the voters without waiting for the Governor's proclamation.

* * *

The private Confederate soldier is at last, apparently, to have his innings in Virginia, as many of the Democrats are urging the nomination of one for Governor of the State. Private J. Taylor Ellison is the man. He has just passed his fiftieth birthday.

* * *

Gov. Foster of Louisiana has appointed Newton C. Blanchard, formerly United States Senator, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of ex-Senator S. D. McEnery.

* * *

The Indian War Veterans in Portland, Oregon, and some of their friends held a meeting the other day and agreed to send separate telegrams to ex-Speaker Reed urging the granting of pensions to them. The same night thirty or more telegrams were hurried to Washington, reading: "No veterans need pensions worse than ours," or, "Universal sentiment here in favor of Indian war pensions."

## THE LETTER WAS A FORGERY.

**It Was Never Written by Cotton Mather, as Represented.**

*To the Editor of The New-York Times:*

The "autograph letter" in this (Monday) morning's edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES, purporting to be by the hand of Cotton Mather, appeared five or six years ago in a number of papers. I saw it then in The New York Evangelist, and the apology which followed it a week or so later from Dr. Henry M. Field, for having been imposed upon by so weak a forgery. The "letter" as given is not oven ten years of age, having been perpetrated by some practical joker in the interest of the liberals at the Briggs trial.

Any one familiar with Cotton Mather's letter and other writings will see at once how foreign these bloodthirsty sentiments were to his nature. Stories of his relentless hatred and persecution of witches and heretics are not borne out by facts. I think you owe it to the memory of a very great man to make the correction.

HENRY EVERTSON COBB.

New York, March 8, 1897.

**The Shrewsbury Inlet.**

*To the Editor of The New-York Times:*

Your article in issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES of March 1, on the gradual opening of a direct inlet to the Shrewsbury River, through Sandy Hook, recalls to my mind that over fifty years ago, when I was a lad, I made one or more trips on the double engine steamer Orus to Red Bank, via the direct channel from the ocean, into the river, and the channel at the time was so crooked and difficult that only a boat with two independent engines (one working ahead and the other aback) could enter, with most skillful piloting and steering. The wreck of the old packet ship North America was so close to the then inlet that a biscuit could have been tossed to it. I have forgotten how long this channel remained open. S. G. BOGERT.

Palm Beach, Fla., March 4, 1897.

### HELP YOURSELF.

C. Harry Anders in The Baltimore American.

Help yourself, but not by grasping
All that's good, for selfish gain.
Gather what the passing moments
Bring in reach of hand and brain;
So that, with a purpose noble,
You may hold, for other's good,
That which helps a poorer brother
Who may stand where you have stood.

Help yourself, but not to honors
That another fairly won;
Neither join the victors only
When the hard-fought battle's done:
For the bravest do not carry
Standards from the field of fight,
But into the trying conflict,
Bearing this: "For God and Right."

Help yourself, but not by casting
Down some noble, struggling soul,
Who has not your strength or prestige,
Battling for a longed-for goal.
God, and godlike men, will honor
Ev'ry aid to virtue given:
Help yourself by helping others,
Earning the "Well done" from heaven.

**The Farmer and the Scoffer.**

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

As a rule, the American farmer is superior in intelligence, in cultivation, in physique, and in morality to the average inhabitant of the city, who assumes to laugh at him.

## PURITANS ON THE STAGE

### "The Mayflower," by Louis N. Parker, Acted for the First Time at the Lyceum Theatre.

### HANDSOME SCENIC PICTURES.

**A New Farce from the French at the Garrick Theatre—Changes in Music Hall Bills—The Stoddard Lectures at Daly's.**

"The Mayflower," a new three-act play, written by Louis N. Parker, one of the authors of "Gudgeons" and "Rosemary," was produced at the Lyceum Theatre last night. The performance was received with every manifestation of favor. The author was called out twice after his "great" climax, at the end of his second act, and both his play and the acting were noisily applauded.

"The Mayflower," of course, is a "costume play," in which some of the dresses are handsome, and all are picturesque, and its action passes amid most attractive surroundings. In Act I. the scene is Holland, and the proceedings are in a room which opens upon a tulip garden. In Act II., at Plymouth, England, one looks out from a quaint old quay-side inn upon the mole and the ships at anchor; while for Act III. there is a lovely view of sunrise over Massachusetts Bay, with the partly cleared forest in the foreground.

Mr. Parker has been at pains to explain that his play is not historical, but doubtless these several pictures in most of the details of dress and furniture, in the exhibition of ornaments and implements of utility, are as true to the facts as need be. Certainly no ordinary theatre-goer is likely to find the illusion marred by the appearance as a "property" of a dudoecimo edition of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" bearing the date of 1619, especially as the property-man had duly provided a quarto volume of entirely negative appearance, (which would have served as the early edition of Shakespeare's comedy,) but which was used, instead, as a Dutch treatise on English grammar.

As for the more important matter of the new play, its inside so to speak, that, too, is likely to please the ordinary theatre-goer. The story is simple, and simply told. The humor is of that happy, easy kind appreciated by children and fools, and yet not always wearisome to the aged and severe. A young man who speaks broken English tries to make love and study English grammar—conjugating "to love," of course—at the same time, and that device has been mildly amusing since "The Taming of the Shrew" was written.

He also tries to kiss his sweetheart, and kisses an old lady instead. An elderly and sedate Puritan, who resembles a stork, offers himself in marriage to a pretty girl, and is astounded when she rejects him. He also walks with his hands stiffly folded in front of him, and thereafter marries the serving woman. A parrot is mentioned which can talk, but its talk cannot be repeated, because it is a heathen bird.

Similarly, Mr. Parker's sentiment is of the easily appreciated sort. Love at first sight, love that outwits wisdom, love, in short, that finds a way, is his theme. Yet it is pure love, and when the hero, thanks to a watchful father, a jealous rival, and a serious-minded friend who is not entirely disinterested, finds that he cannot get the girl by foul means, he determines to win her by fair, so fair that he journeys from England to the Virginia shore, and thence travels on foot up the coast to Massachusetts Bay, where, clad in furs, he lives like a wild man of the woods all Winter, stealthily putting tributes of game by the door of the heroine's hut.

After a while, he is shot in the shoulder, and then, in his disabled condition, is recognized, but he does not accept the forgiveness and love then freely offered to him, until, with the prescience of Balaam, or the comedian in comic opera, he speaks a piece about the greatness of the country which is to grow out of that small beginning on Plymouth Rock.

The best part of the play is in the last act. Here, once in a while, one forgets the theatrical quality which is ever uppermost in the mind when the earlier acts are on view. The penultimate climax, to be sure, is elemental and strong, and would have a moving effect if Mr. Felix Morris had any other requirement of the rôle of Roger Mallory than good diction, and the caution learned by large artistic experience. Mr. Morris, as has often been pointed out in these columns before, is a comic actor of unique ability and irresistible drollery. In serious rôles his intelligence counts, of course, but his talent is obscured.

Not so much can be said of the acting of Mr. Hackett. His intelligence did not count for much last night. He was hard and insincere, and ineffectively vociferous. If he did not begin a sentence with "tah" or "toh" he was sure to begin it with "ter" or "tie."

Mr. Morgan, on the other hand, acted a difficult part very well, except for some unconvincing facial expressions and explosive delivery in the last act. Miss Mannering's rôle offered no difficulties she could not surmount, and she carried it with sympathy and discretion. She also, clad like a goddess of the Greeks, read a prologue in rhyme. Most of the others were efficient, especially Mr. Carter and Mr. Walcot.

Lord Gervase Carew.....James K. Hackett
Jack Poynings.....E. J. Morgan
Roger Mallory.....Felix Morris
Capt. Jones.....Charles Walcot
Tobias Mardyke.....R. Peyton Carter
Willem Hundius.....Joseph Wheelock, Jr.
Timothy Nutt.....J. Brandon Tynan
Joan Mallory.....Mary Mannering
Cicely Prentice.....Elizabeth Tyree
Bridget Hoskyns.....Mrs. Whiffen
Mother Yelland.....Grace Root

### "NEVER AGAIN" AT THE GARRICK.

**A Jolly Farce Acted by a Clever Company of Players.**

"Never Again," which was produced with great success at the Garrick Theatre last night, is "Forbidden Fruit" over again, with a change of the name of the characters, a trifling shifting of the scenes, and a slightly-changed locale—from a gay restaurant to a studio and the "bachelor" apartments of Herr Katzenjammer, the husband of a free-and-easy sort of female who had once been a cook—and who must have been a much more fascinating one than usually finds the way to a kitchen. There were suggestions of a half-dozen other farces like "French Flats" et id omnes genus, which had such a vogue twenty years or so ago; the more recent "A Gay Parisian," and a flavor of "The Private Secretary," suggested by the Lavrilles and their troop of boarding-school masters and misses.

The new farce was played with such snap and vim that it was a distinct laughing success from the rise of the curtain, disclosing the artist Vignon working in clay in his studio from a Trilby posing discreetly in a nook out of view of the audience. The model, save for a very momentary display of shapely limbs clothed in fleshings but wrapped in a bathrobe, disappears after the first act, and has no part in the troubles of the artist and his father-in-law. Both of the latter have had a more or less reprehensible flirtation with Octavie, the wife of

Herr Katzenjammer, a 'cello player made up to resemble a noted orchestral leader who has been the vogue of late years.

An artist's fond wife, Marceline, and a vinegary mother-in-law, Mme. Ribot, are, with the 'cello virtuoso caricature, the deceived trio. The old story of the intrigue coming home to bother all the participants is worked out cleverly, and, of course, furnishes all the fun, in the old fashion. But the dialogue is bright and snappy, the action is so rapid, and the acting so admirable, that all that is old is forgiven for the sake of the clever work of the people who have to do with unraveling the much-snarled skein of intrigue in which they become involved.

What there is of a plot has already been told in THE NEW YORK TIMES. It would go for little in less capable hands than those to whom Mr. Frohman has very wisely intrusted it. "Honors were easy," as the old-fashioned whist player would say, among the leaders of the funmakers. Chief of these were E. M. Holland as the father-in-lay, Ferdinand Gottschalk as the 'cellist, Agnes Miller as the ex-cook and wife of the virtuoso, Fritz Williams as the artist who shoulders all the blame to save his father-in-law from deserved punishment for his escapade while posing as Katzenjammer, and May Robson, the mother-in-law, who appeared as a dumb woman in the first act and as a chattering termagant in the last two.

If one of the party achieved more of a success than the others, it was Miss Robson, who "created" a part that added much to her laurels as a unique character actor who spares nothing for her art, and who makes every point tell to its utmost. Her part was a thoroughly novel one, and might easily have been a grotesque absurdity if undertaken by one less clever than she. Mr. Gottschalk also by like artistic control saved his part from becoming a tedious burlesque by keeping on the right side of the line, and so made a distinct hit as the conceited 'cellist. He was uproariously funny without being absurd, and that was exactly what the farce itself was. Elsie De Wolfe wore some very handsome costumes, particularly one in the last act.

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|---|---|
| Ribot | E. M. Holland |
| Vignon | Fritz Williams |
| Planchette | Samuel Reed |
| Katzenjammer | Ferdinand Gottschalk |
| Lavrille | James Kearney |
| Seraphin | Alfred Fisher |
| Chamnois | Charles Eldridge |
| Mme. Ribot | May Robson |
| Marceline | Elsie De Wolfe |
| Octavie | Agnes Miller |
| Mme. Lavrille | Anita Roth |
| Maud | Jane Henderson |
| Desiree | Alice Arnold |
| Victorie | Jessie Mackaye |
| Julie | Fanny Lamb |

## THROUGH SUNNY ENGLAND.

### A Large Audience Visits the Mother Country with Mr. Stoddard.

"God's finger touched but did not press in making England." This sentiment of Mrs. Browning's was aptly quoted by John L. Stoddard yesterday during his lecture on "Old England" in Daly's Theatre. "We may not like English politics or the English Government," said the lecturer, "but as we stand on the banks of the River Avon, beneath the shadow of Shakespeare's home, we cannot forget that a common literature grapples us together and holds us fast." Mr. Stoddard's audience—an exceptionally large one—followed him on a delightful journey through the most picturesque and historic spots in England. From the ocean, the audience caught first sight of England's chalk cliffs, and after a trip up the Channel to the Mersey, they were landed in Liverpool and introduced to the English Custom House officials.

In Liverpool a trip was taken through its murky-looking streets in a four-wheeler, and later in an omnibus which reminded them strongly of a long wagon used for advertising purposes. A train was taken from Lime Street Station to the City of Chester, where the ancient walls were traversed and the curious Roman architecture examined. Then, after a walk through Water Gate Flags and Shipgate Street, where some of the old many-gabled houses were looked over, there was a long drive through some lanes and roads, where the verdure of the landscapes, the bits of agricultural life, and the trees—gnarled oaks and elms—and flowering hedges, called forth exclamations of surprise and delight from the visitors.

Straford-on-Avon and all the other storied places of Warwickshire, the famous abbeys and cathedrals, and historic towns were thus pictured by screen photographs and pleasantly described.

### Theatres and Music Halls.

"Jim the Penman" is this week's play at the Grand Opera House. Edward Emery appears in E. M. Holland's old rôle of the detective, George Edgar plays the part of James Ralston, May Sargent acts the rôle of Agnes, and J. C. Dixon and Marie Edith Rice are also in the cast.

Williams and Walker, the colored comedians, were among the chief attractions at Koster and Bial's last night. This is their last week at this music hall. Others on a long and interesting bill included Marzelo and Milloy, Nellie Seymour, the Diamond Comedy Four, Tacianco, and John W. Ransome.

Auguste Van Biene, the 'cellist, still continues one of the chief attractions at the Olympia Music Hall. He will play this week a selection of popular airs. Others on an exceptionally good bill this week include Millie Bonne, the Farrels, colored comedians; the Quigley brothers, Leona Lewis, Imro Fox, the Four Lucifers, Ida Howell, and Grais, with his trained baboon and trick donkey.

Joseph Ott, a popular singing and dancing comedian, appears at the Murray Hill Theatre this week in an amusing farce called "The Star Gazer." Mr. Ott appears as Prof. Jupiter Mars in the piece in which several comic "specialties" are introduced by Philip and Matthew Ott and the Clipper Quartet. Edward Harrigan comes to this theatre next week in a revival of "Old Lavender."

"The Lady Slavey" is presented in much its original form at the Harlem Opera House this week. A new comic song called "I Love to See My Dear Old Mother Work" is sung by Dan Daly, the leading comedian, who also introduces some original funny sketches. Many other features have been added to the piece, the cast of which includes Charles Danby, Richard Carle, Charles Kirke, Marie Cahill, Annie Buckley, Babette Rodney, Marie George, Edith Millworth, and Jessie Carlisle.

The well-modeled, lifelike figure of President McKinley which is now on view among other wax figures of the rulers of the world in the Eden Musée is attracting much attention from the large crowds that visit the exhibition daily. The figure, which was made from measurements specially taken in Canton, Ohio, before the inauguration, occupies the place of honor in the group. Near it is a faithful representation of the venerable Queen of England in her coronation robes, and figures of other living monarchs, which are easily recognized by the visitor. The new cinematograph and the Winter Garden concerts are very entertaining.

## GARRICK THEATRE LEASE.

### Richard Mansfield Sells His Lease to His Managers, Hoyt and McKee.

Richard Mansfield disposed of his lease of the Garrick Theatre yesterday to his managers, Hoyt & McKee. It is not known what arrangements will be made between Messrs. Hoyt & McKee and Mr. Frohman, but it is said that Mr. Frohman will remain in control of the house until the end of the present season.

A. W. Gleason represented Mr. Mansfield in the transaction, and Messrs. Hoyt & McKee were represented by Messrs. Howe & Hummell.

The fact that the sale was made was confirmed by a representative of Hoyt's Theatre. It could not, however, be verified at the Garrick Theatre.

## ILL WITH THE GRIP.

### Miss Marie Halton Unable to Appear at Koster & Bial's.

Owing to sudden illness, Miss Marie Halton was unable to appear at Koster & Bial's last night. A bulletin signed by Dr. Cyrus Edson stating that Miss Halton was very ill with a severe attack of the grip was exhibited at the music hall. It is said that she will appear later in the week.

Fannie Leslie, a London variety singer, who was also announced to appear last night, was unable to do so owing to illness, the result of her recent sea trip.

### Exhibition of the Durer Collection.

The council of the Grolier Club, desiring that all persons who are interested in the engravings on copper by Albert Dürer should see the complete exhibition now at the clubhouse, 29 East Thirty-second Street, announces that any gentleman or lady will be admitted on presenting his or her card. Open each day from 10 to 6 o'clock until Saturday.

## DAMROSCH'S OPERA SEASON.

### "Die Walkure" Performed in a Commendable Manner at the Metropolitan.

Mr. Walter Damrosch's season of grand opera in German began at the Metropolitan Opera House in a most auspicious manner. There was a large audience, which welcomed old favorites with joy and greeted new-comers with enthusiasm, and which filled the house at all times with its feeling of happiness. Mr. Damrosch himself, who was reported to have broken down from overwork, was at his place in the conductor's chair, and performed his duties with an energy which must have been highly reassuring to those most deeply interested in the success of his season. The drama offered for public delectation last night was Wagner's "Die Walküre," which is the oldest of our Nibelung friends, and which has not now to make itself beloved in this community. It may be said at the outset that the welcome given to Mme. Lehmann and Mr. Fischer, when the rising of the curtain at the beginning of the second act disclosed them to the eyes of the audience, transcended all the boundaries of Wagnerian tradition, and must have filled their minds with the glories of old triumphs from the old stage. Furthermore, Mr. Ernst Kraus, the new tenor, made a distinct and unquestionable success with the audience, and will doubtless be found agreeable in most of his rôles.

Mr. Kraus was probably heard to better advantage as Sigmund than he will be hereafter as Siegfried. He, at any rate, did not have to come into immediate comparison with Jean de Reszke. Mr. Kraus is quite able to stand on his own merits, though he is not without grave faults. His voice is of excellent quality and he knows how to use it with color and climax. In the love song, for instance, he showed an excellent skill in building up his climax, and his triumphant burst at the close of the scene was admirable in its breadth and enthusiasm. His voice frequently assumes a white quality, and he is often guilty of disjointed phrasing, so common among German singers. He declaims tolerably well, but he mispronounces his words after the fashion set by Alvary. But he is a fine-looking fellow, full of vigor and manliness of style. He is somewhat deficient in plasticity of movement, but he makes up a good deal for that by his buoyant spirit and unfailing sincerity. He was called out half a dozen times at the end of the second act. It should be said in his defense that he was suffering last night from a severe cold, and no doubt his singing will be better in the future. He will rank with the best German tenors heard here.

Mme. Lehmann sang Brünnhilde like the great artist that she is, but it must be admitted that some of the old abandon was missing. She sang the "Hojotoho" at the opening of the second act very carefully. Of course her conception of the part is the same noble one that it used to be, and it was full of significance last night. Mr. Fischer was admirable in spirit and purpose as Wotan, but his voice is not what it used to be in his best days, and at times last night it was not even true to the pitch. Heinrich Hobbing was an acceptable Hunding. The surprise of the evening was Mme. Gadski's Sieglinde. Her singing was so much better than it was at recent Symphony Society concerts that it seemed like a new revelation of power on her part. She was an admirable companion to Mr. Kraus in the great duet, which went with splendid spirit. Riza Elbenschütz was a conventional Fricka.

Mr. Damrosch conducted the drama with better judgment in the matter of tempi than he showed last year, and the work of the orchestra showed improvement in flexibility. It cannot be said that there was quite as much inspiration in its work as might have been wished, but there was more discretion in the forte passages. The scenery was somewhat shopworn, but it served its purpose. Of the general spirit of the performance little need be said at present. It was essentially German, and was always faithful. It was a pleasure at any rate to see the actors address most of their conversation to one another instead of to the audience.

## CHICAGO OPERA TROUBLES.

### Means Found to Finish the Season and Leave Town.

CHICAGO, March 8.—After the successful matinée Saturday, when "Faust" packed the Auditorium, the opera managers and the principal singers held a caucus.

It was proposed that the latter help the former to get the company out of town at the end of the present Chicago season. Some of the singers demurred, but the de Reszkes each contributed $2,000 and Mme. Calvé $1,200. The Auditorium chipped in, and so did Mr. Grau, and a rich New Yorker pledged himself to keep the company here until the end of the arranged season.

Then the trunks were unpacked once more and a little joy was let into the singers' hearts.

## "ORIENTALISM IN MUSIC."

### Edgar S. Kelley Delivers an Interesting Lecture at Carnegie Hall.

A very interesting lecture on "Orientalism in Music" was delivered at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon by Edgar S. Kelley, the composer. It was the fourth of the Columbia University course of lectures on musical subjects, and was enjoyed by an audience made up largely of women.

"A noticeable trait of Oriental art," said Mr. Kelley, "is a lack of individuality, which manifests itself especially in its music. This is particularly the case in China, where the development of music has been retarded by despotic government and the enforcement of rigid rules. The Chinese have a musical notation, but no Chinaman ever uses notes in music. Their melodies have been transmitted from master to pupil, from generation to generation."

Mr. Kelley referred to the music of Japan, India, Arabia, and other Eastern countries.

## THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Olga Nethersole's New York engagement will begin at the Garden Theatre March 22. The play will be "Carmen." Nathaniel Hartwig will be Jose.

At the first performance of the new comic opera, "The Serenade," by the Bostonians at the Knickerbocker Theatre, March 16, Victor Herbert, the composer, will direct the music.

Mme. Emma Eames was removed yesterday afternoon from the Hotel Marie Antoinette to Mr. Marion Story's country house at Port Chester, where she will remain during her convalescence.

"La Falote" will close its engagement at the Casino next Saturday night. It is said that "The Lady Slavey" will be brought forward again March 22, and that the house would probably remain closed next week.

"For Bonnie Prince Charlie" has two more weeks to run at Wallack's Theatre. This will end the longest engagement Julia Marlowe and Robert Taber have ever billed in New York. They will appear in a one-act play called "Chatterton" at the Actors' Fund Benefit March 26.

Blanche Walsh and Olive May (who has not appeared since the run of "Butterflies") have both joined the "Secret Service" company in Boston, and will alternate the parts of Edith Varney and Caroline Mitford with Amy Busby and Odette Tyler. A number of special matinées will be given at the Boston Museum.

Tales of trouble at the London Lyceum Theatre are darkly hinted at in the newspapers. Miss Terry, it is hinted, may transfer her services to another house and appear "in conjunction with a younger actor manager." Which? Mr. Alexander? Mr. Beerbohm Tree? Or Mr. Wilson Barrett? By the way, it is gravely announced that Barrett will shortly be knighted.

It is announced that "Change Alley," by Louis N. Parker and Murray Carson, is to be produced at the Lyceum Theatre, in this city, to open the season of 1897-8. Mr. Wyndham, at the London Criterion, has discarded it in favor of "The Physician," by Henry Arthur Jones. No fewer than five London managers have been bidding for "Change Alley," the story of which deals with the South Sea bubble.

Dickens's Poor Jo has at last reached the London music halls, with Jennie Lee, of course, as his impersonator. It is years and years since Miss Lee last acted Jo in New York, but there are many who remember the impersonation. The dramatization of "Bleak House," after having been acted all the way around the world, has now been compressed into a pathetic character sketch for the music halls.

## GEN. ANTONIO EZETA DEAD

### The Career of a Soldier and Politician of the Republic of San Salvador.

### DRIVEN FROM HIS NATIVE LAND.

### Recollections of a Revolution That Took the Vice Presidential Chair from Him—The Romance of His Second Marriage.

COLON, March 8.—A report reaches here from Panama that ex-Vice President Antonio Ezeta died to-day in that city.

Gen. Antonio Ezeta was born in San Salvador forty-one years ago. He was a brother of Gen. Carlos Ezeta, who was for some years President of the Republic of San Salvador. The brothers received a military education, were closely associated in various political movements, and were identified with the history of their native land during an exceedingly turbulent period.

When Gen. Francisco Menendez, President of the Republic, was slain, in 1890, by Gen. Melesio Marcial, who a few minutes later was killed by Gen. Martinez, Gen. Carlos Ezeta was proclaimed Provisional President. That was in June, and in September of that year he was elected to serve until March 1, 1891, when he was elected for a full term of four years. At the same time Antonio was elected Vice President.

Their Government was overthrown, however, before the term expired. The rebellion which unseated them came in 1894, and Gutteriez was seated as President. Both of the Ezetas found refuge in the United States. Gen. Antonio Ezeta went to San Francisco. His extradition was demanded by President Gutteriez, and he was arrested in August, 1894, but was set free by United States Circuit Court Judge Morrow Sept. 22. He was defended by ex-Gov. James E. Campbell of Ohio and G. de Quesada and H. S. Rubens of this city. The case attracted general attention in the United States.

Futile attempts to bring about revolutions in San Salvador were made in February and September of 1895, the first at least having for one of its objects the seating of Antonio Ezeta in the Presidential chair. Carlos was one of the prime movers, and he was again obliged to leave San Salvador. He returned to the United States, and at that time or soon afterward Antonio went to Panama.

In addition to his career of war and adventure the life of Gen. Antonio Ezeta was tinged with a pleasant romance. In the Spring of 1893, the last year of his power in San Salvador, he met a beautiful and accomplished young woman from this country, Miss Ida Dent Wright of Atlanta, who was traveling in South America. Gen. Ezeta was then a widower with three children. He was tall, soldierly, handsome, and talented. They were married in New York the following October.

The Ezetas inherited considerable wealth, and it is believed that Antonio leaves a large estate. Presumably most of his investments since the revolution have been made in Panama.

## WOMAN FRANCHISE IN ENGLAND

### The House of Lords Refuses to Consider the Question.

LONDON, March 8.—In the House of Lords to-day Lord Templeton moved the second reading of the bill to permit women to exercise the franchise in parliamentary elections.

The Duke of Devonshire moved the previous question, saying that the measure must be decided in the House of Commons before it could come up for progress in the House of Lords. He himself, he said, was opposed to woman suffrage on principle.

The Earl of Kimberley supported the position taken by the Duke of Devonshire, and the latter's motion in opposition to taking up the bill was agreed to without division.

## GERMANY'S NAVAL CREDIT.

### The Crisis Over It Averted by Prince Hohenlohe's Address.

BERLIN, March 8.—Prince Hohenlohe, Imperial Chancellor, addressed the Budget Committee of the Reichstag to-day upon the subject of the Government's demands for an extra credit to be devoted to increasing the strength of the navy.

The Chancellor explained that the immediate bearing of the declaration made by Admiral Hollmann, the Chief of the German Admiralty, in his speech before the Budget Committee last week in regard to the increase of the effective strength of the navy, and demanding extra credits for that purpose, had been misunderstood. Admiral Hollmann's statement, the Chancellor said, did not imply that the Government had a bill prepared providing for an increase of the naval strength, but was directed toward what was material to strengthen the navy. Germany certainly required such an increase of her fleet as Admiral Hollmann had intimated, but the time in which such a navy as he had outlined could be created depended upon the financial position of the Admiralty and the will of the Reichstag.

The statement made by the Chancellor was received by the committee with manifestations of approval, and the threatened crisis over the naval credits has clearly been averted.

## MARIE VAN ZANDT HONORED.

### Nominated as an Officer of the French Academy.

PARIS, March 8.—Marie Van Zandt, the American opera singer, has been nominated by the Government as an officer of the French Academy.

Mlle. Marie Van Zandt is of Dutch extraction and American birth. She was born in Texas in 1861. She comes from a musical family. Her mother traveled with Patti on one of the diva's tours of this country, singing the contralto rôles. Mlle. Van Zandt spent her childhood in her native State, where her father had a large tract of farming land. She learned to speak and warble simultaneously, and was but a mere tot when she learned to accompany herself on the piano.

The now famous singer was brought up in healthy activity and freedom. The war ruined her father, and she came north to seek employment, and afterward went to London, where she won the interest and encouragement of the great Patti and other distinguished persons. She made her début in 1879. She was engaged for Her Majesty's Opera Company, London, in 1880 and in 1881 made her début at the Paris Opéra Comique, where she remained for four seasons.

The distinguished American woman is simple in her tastes. She owns many jewels which she seldom wears. When she first went abroad, it was suggested that she should Italianize her name. She declined with characteristic independent spirit. She saw no reason why she should not go on the stage as her father's daughter.

### Foreign Notes of Interest.

LONDON, March 8.—Baron de Courcel, French Ambassador to Great Britain, went to Windsor to-day and presented to the Queen his letters of recall.

LONDON, March 8.—Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador, and Mrs. Bayard, are arranging to make a tour of Italy, and will probably start for Florence on March 20.

LONDON, March 8.—Sir Donald A. Smith, Canadian High Commissioner in London, will sail for New York on his way to Canada on board the steamer Teutonic, which will depart from Liverpool on March 10.

## PRESBYTERY'S HOT DEBATE

### Pastor Herman Warszawiak Made an Impassioned Speech Demanding Justice and a Hearing.

### CHALLENGED ALL ACCUSERS.

### Dr. John Hall Appeared as His Champion and the Rev. Robert F. Sample Against Him—A Further Investigation Was Ordered.

There was a dramatic scene at the meeting of the New York Presbytery, in the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street, yesterday afternoon, when Pastor Herman Warszawiak of the American Mission to the Hebrews sprang to his feet and in an impassioned manner demanded to be heard in defense of his character.

Dr. John Hall, the venerable pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, had presented a certificate that Mr. Warszawiak was a member of his church in good standing. This was supplemented by a motion that the young man be admitted to the Presbytery. This brought on a protracted and heated discussion. Mr. Warszawiak listened until he lost control of himself. Then his indignation blazed out, and he challenged his accusers to come forward and face him.

The discussion had proceeded on lines with which reading people are already familiar. The tenor of all the direct assertions against Mr. Warszawiak was to show that while he was an applicant for admission to the Presbytery he declined to submit to the rules and ordinances of this body, but all through the remarks of his opponents there ran a vague suggestion that his moral character was not all that the canons of the Church required.

The Rev. Robert F. Sample, who had conducted the recent committee investigation of the young missionary, reiterated his views. He declared that Mr. Warszawiak had refused to submit to the authority of the Presbytery. He had declared that he would conform to the Presbyterian doctrine, but he would not comply with the requirements of the Presbytery as to financial reports and other matters pertaining to his church.

"I asked him," said Dr. Sample, "if he would meet and answer before the Presbytery the charges which were made against him. His reply was that if all men and all angels made charges against him he would not answer them."

Dr. Sample said that under these circumstances he would not vote to receive the applicant. He asserted that he had received an affidavit that Mr. Warszawiak had procured the signatures of three of his congregation to a protest against the action of the Presbytery on the representation that the body was persecuting the Jews. Then Dr. Sample declared, with vehemence, that Dr. Hall was being imposed upon in befriending the young preacher.

No sooner was the last word uttered than Mr. Warszawiak was upon his feet.

**Mr. Warszawiak's Challenge.**

"I demand a hearing! I demand that you hear me!" he exclaimed. His deep voice trembled and the expressive face of the young man showed that his emotions and excitement were intense.

There was a murmur of protest, but Dr. Sample allayed the excitement by moving that Mr. Warszawiak be heard. It was voted that he be allowed ten minutes, and the young missionary proceeded:

"Christian brethren," he said, "this is the fifth month since my name came before you in this discussion. During all this time I have been silent. On the first time I requested the privilege of speaking to you, but was refused. It was then my purpose to withdraw my name in order to save a conflict, but now a brother cuts me to the heart with statements which are untrue, and I must speak."

He then declared that he had not tried to evade questions, and had not refused to submit to the Presbytery.

"I asked to be taken into the Presbytery," said he, "and why should I object to submitting to its rules? I love the Presbyterian Church. Once I asked my pastor to withdraw my name from before you, but now I can't ask to withdraw. It is easy to say that I am bad. Why not present the facts against me? I challenge Dr. Sample. I challenge the whole world. If I am shown to be unworthy, then I will go out of this work. All I ask is justice. I demand justice."

He described his crowded congregations, and said his work was being blessed. He asked why the Presbytery should seek to add to his hardships and persecution, and declared again that he was ready to meet all charges against his moral character.

**A New Investigation Ordered.**

Dr. Patterson submitted a resolution, which was adopted, that the whole question be referred back to the session of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church for further investigation; that Dr. Schauffler of the City Mission and Tract Society, who has been pressing the charges against Mr. Warszawiak, be directed to appear before the session, and that the result of the inquiry be submitted to the Presbytery.

In the course of the debate Dr. Hall explained that Mr. Warszawiak required in the furtherance of his church work the power to perform the rite of baptism. Dr. Hall said, so far as he could ever learn, there was no foundation for the insinuations against him. Most of his accusers were particular to keep in the background.

The question of organizing a church at King's Bridge caused a long debate. The subject was finally referred back to the Sunday School Committee. The action of a month ago, authorizing the New York Presbyterian Church to fund its debt and borrow an additional $5,000 was, at the request of the Trustees, nullified. Pleas for financial aid to the Elmira College were made.

### Lanier—Stevens.

Henry Wysham Lanier, who is related to the Lanier family of this city, and Miss Josephine Stevens, daughter of Albert Gallatin Stevens, niece of Frederic Stevens and a cousin of Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, were married in Christ Church, Greenwich, Conn., yesterday by the Rev. M. George Thompson.

## MOB TROUBLES IN BRAZIL.

### An Outbreak in Bahia and Two Newspaper Offices Looted.

PARIS, March 8.—A dispatch from Rio Janeiro says that an outbreak has occurred in Bahia, where a Colonel, 200 soldiers, and three civil officials have been killed by a band of fanatics.

The dispatch also says that the offices of the monarchist newspapers Liberrade and Gazetadatarde, in Rio Janeiro, have been looted and burned by a mob.

## THE MONTEVIDEO REVOLUTION.

### Government Measures Approved by the General Assembly.

MONTEVIDEO, March 8.—All of the Government's measures for suppressing the revolution have been approved by both chambers of the General Assembly, and the President has been invested with unlimited discretion in carrying them out.

A cargo of munitions of war intended for the rebels has been seized by the Government.

### Carlists Becoming Active.

MADRID, March 8.—A band of armed men, who are believed to be Carlists, are traversing the Province of Saragossa, seizing the officials of the various places through which they pass. A similar band is marching through the Province of Valencia. Troops are in pursuit of both bands.

## JAMES P. KERNOCHAN BURIED.

### Funeral Services, Without Display, at the Church of St. James.

St. James's Episcopal Church, at Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, was filled yesterday morning with the friends of James Powell Kernochan. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Edward Walpole Warren, and, at the request of the family, were confined to the prescribed ritual. There was no choir, the organist, Henry Hall filling in the pauses in the service with familiar hymns, "Lead, Kindly Light," "Softly Now the Light of Day," "Art Thou Weary?" and preluding the service with Chopin's Funeral March.

The family had also requested that no flowers be sent, and the floral tributes on the casket were confined to Easter lilies and violets. The pall bearers were Henry Parish, Newbold Morris, William Watts Sherman, Henry A. C. Taylor, John J. Wysong, James Otis, George G. Haven, and George L. Rives. The burial was in Greenwood Cemetery, in the Lorillard plot. Among those present at the funeral were J. Pierpont Morgan, Sidney Webster, George Bowen, Frederick K. Sturgis, Elbridge T. Gerry, James W. Girard, and Hobart Warsong, and many members of the Metropolitan Club.

## FUNERAL OF DR. HOFFMAN.

### Services at All Angels' Church Led by Bishop Doane.

Bishop Doane of Albany, assisted by several well-known Protestant Episcopal clergymen, conducted funeral services over the body of the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Hoffman yesterday noon in All Angels' Church, at West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street, of which the dead clergyman was rector. The church was crowded, and the chancel was completely filled by clergymen. Among the officiating clergymen were Bishop Coleman of Wilmington, Del.; the Rev. Dr. A. Toomer Porter of Charleston, S. C.; the Rev. Dr. R. B. Fairbairn, Warden of St. Stephen's College; the Rev. Dr. W. B. Bodine of Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. Potter, President of Hobart College, and the Rev. Dr. Smith De Lancey Townsend, associate rector of All Angels' Church. Many prominent clergymen and laymen were present.

Among the mourners were the widow of the dead clergyman and her sons, Charles Frederick, Jr., and W. M. V. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Van Vechten Olcott, Mr. and Mrs. Rodewald and the Rev. Dr. Eugene A. Hoffman, Dean of the General Theological Seminary. The bearers were mostly members of the Vestry as follows: Wardens W. W. Wunnenberg and David M. Holmes, Vestrymen Thomas Dimond, William W. Flannagan, George C. Clarke, E. Reuel Smith, L. Laflin Kellogg, and William W. Perrine, and Dr. A. H. Smith.

The full Episcopal service was read, without sermon, and at the conclusion Bishop Doane administered the communion to the dead clergyman's family and relatives. The interment, in the family vault in Trinity Cemetery, was witnessed by the relatives, immediate friends of the family, and several of the clergymen. The Rev. Smith De Lancey Townsend conducted the burial service.

### May Be a Spring Season of Opera.

Edward Lauterbach, who is one of the Directors of the Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau Company, declares that the prospect for a supplementary season in opera in New York is promising. The Directors consider that an absolute decision of the question now is premature, and they are awaiting the result of Manager Grau's tour in Western cities before taking action. St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati are included in his route. Upon his success in these localities will depend New York's chances for more opera this Spring.

### Pneumatic Tube Bill Vetoed.

Mayor Strong yesterday vetoed the Ford bill, in favor of the Pneumatic Tube Company, and the measure was returned to Albany with a suggestion that it be so amended as to specify just what streets the company wishes to occupy.

## DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

### Mrs. Nellie Pettit Philputt.

Mrs. Nellie Pettit Philputt, wife of the Rev. James Millard Philputt, pastor of the Lenox Avenue Union Church, (Disciples,) died at her home, 145 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Sunday morning, after a long and painful illness. She was a daughter of Prof. George W. Pettit of this city, and was well known in musical circles, as she was organist of the Church of the Strangers for several years. She was married in 1888, and a year later she and her husband moved to Harlem and organized the Union Church. For a long time services were held in a small hall. Mrs. Philputt ably seconded her husband in his efforts. The congregation grew, and about two years ago a handsome church was purchased in One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, between Lenox and Fifth Avenues. Mrs. Philputt was prominent in social circles, and was noted for her philanthropic work. She was one of the founders and first Vice Presidents of the Young Women's Christian Association of Harlem, an officer of the Auxiliary of the Harlem Ear, Eye, and Throat Infirmary, Vice President of the Women's National Sabbath Alliance, and a member of various other organizations.

Funeral services will be held at her late home at 8 o'clock this evening. The interment will be at Riverhead, L. I.

### Benjamin H. Bayliss.

Funeral services for Benjamin H. Bayliss, for many years an attorney in this city, who died on Sunday, from paralysis, at his home, 129 Park Place, Brooklyn, will be held to-night at the Memorial Presbyterian Church, corner of St. John's Place and Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mr. Bayliss was preparing to go to church when he was stricken. He died three hours later.

Mr. Bayliss was born in Rochester fifty-four years ago. He was a graduate of the University of the City of New York. He afterward studied law, and in 1870 was admitted to the bar. For many years he was a member of the law firm of Birdseye, Cloyd & Bayliss. The firm was dissolved about two years ago, and since then Mr. Bayliss had been in partnership with his son, Lucien S. Bayliss, Assemblyman from the Eleventh District, at 170 Broadway, this city. He was also among the oldest members of the Montauk Club of Brooklyn and a member of the Lawyers' Club of this city. Mr. Bayliss leaves a wife, three sons, and a daughter. His widow is a daughter of the late Judge Lucien Birdseye, who was the senior partner of the firm of which Mr. Bayliss was for so long a member.

### Mrs. Maria Dayton.

Mrs. Maria Dayton, mother of Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, died early yesterday morning, aged seventy-seven years, at her residence, 13 Mount Morris Park. Mrs. Dayton was born in Rhinebeck, and was the daughter of the Rev. Dr. David Tomlinson and Mrs. Cornelia Adams Tomlinson. The latter's father was Col. Andrew Adams of the Continental Army, who afterward was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut. Mrs. Dayton was eight years old when she came to New York with her parents. In 1844 she married Abraham C. Dayton, who wrote "The Last Days of Knickerbocker Life in New York." Her surviving children, in addition to Charles W. Dayton, are Mrs. Laura C. S. Fessenden, William A. Dayton, M. D., and Howard C. Dayton. Funeral services will be held to-night in the Mount Morris Park residence, and interment will be in Greenwood to-morrow morning.

### Joseph Lindauer.

Capt. Joseph Lindauer, for thirty-two years an employe of Tiffany & Co., died on Sunday, March 7. A year ago he had a stroke of paralysis, from which he never recovered. He was born Jan. 17, 1835, at Pilsen, Bohemia, Austria. He learned his trade of clockmaker at Pilsen and at Prague. In 1865 he came to this country, and was engaged by Tiffany & Co. He proved so proficient that he was soon placed in charge of the clockmaking department, and many complicated astronomical clocks were entirely constructed under his direction. He received his title of Captain as commander of Company H, Eleventh Regiment.

He leaves a wife and one married daughter. The funeral will be held to-morrow from his late residence, 1,356 Fulton Avenue, Morrisania.

### Israel B. Kursheedt.

The death of Israel B. Kursheedt, formerly a well-known resident of this city, occurred in Denver, Col., yesterday. He had been ill with consumption for several years, and left for Colorado in March, 1895. It was believed by members of his family that his health was improving, recent letters giving them that impression. His death, therefore, was unexpected. Mr. Kursheedt was born in Ninth Street, this city, on April 29, 1852. From 1876 until about four years ago he was connected with the Kursheedt Manufacturing Company, of 356 West Broadway, and for a number of years he was a Director and Secretary of the company. His mother and seven brothers survive him. He never married. The funeral, it is expected, will take place in this city on Sunday.

### Frederick Hopp.

Frederick Hopp, seventy years old, died at his residence, 437 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Sunday morning, from a complication of diseases. He was born in Germany, and was a barber by trade. About 1842 he came to this country, and a short time after started in business as a produce commission merchant. He was well known in Washington Market, and retired from business about two years ago after a successful career. He leaves three grown children. Funeral services will be held from his late residence Wednesday at 1 o'clock. The interment will be in Woodlawn.

### Obituary Notes.

GEORGE W. CHAPLIN of Georgetown, Mass., the oldest active shoe manufacturer in his State, died Sunday, aged eighty-seven years.

MICHAEL HAYES, for the last fifteen years a clerk in the finance department of the Controller's office, died Sunday night at his home, 314 West Fifty-ninth Street.

Dr. ROBERT HAYES of 342 East Sixty-fifth Street died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital from opium poisoning. He was taken from his home to Flower Hospital a week ago, and from there was transferred to Bellevue.

GEORGE T. HAMMOND, a former proprietor and editor of The Newport (R. I.) Daily News, died yesterday of pneumonia at his home, in Middletown, Conn. In late years he did work for a number of New England newspapers.

SALMON B. LUSK died Sunday in Batavia, N. Y., aged eighty-one years. He was Sheriff of Genesee County in 1851. He was a noted sheep breeder, and was for several years President of the New York State American Merino Sheep Breeders' Association.

THOMAS ALLIBONE PRICE of Milwaukee, Assistant General Freight Agent of the Wisconsin Central Railroad and President of the National Association of Railway Contracting Freight Agents, died Sunday at Elkton, Md. He was a native of Maryland, and in early life was a newspaper reporter in Baltimore.

STEPHEN KITCHELL died at his home, in Short Hills, N. J., on Sunday from the effects of a fall he had a few days previous. Mr. Kitchell was born near Millburn, N. J., seventy-five years ago, and was a retired merchant. He leaves a wife and five children. Funeral services will be held at the Kitchell residence this afternoon.

ABRAHAM JORALEMON, a member of the Board of Street and Water Commissioners of Newark, N. J., died yesterday. He was born in Belleville, N. J., sixty-three years ago. He learned the jewelry trade, and for thirty years was at the head of the jewelry manufacturing firm of A. Joralemon & Co., which a few years ago was succeeded by the firm of Joralemon & Ingraham of 49 Chestnut Street. In this latter firm he continued as a partner, the other members being his son, Charles L. Joralemon and Harry Ingraham.

### BUSINESS NOTICES.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM keeps the hair soft and plentiful and restores the color when gray. Parker's Ginger Tonic the best cough cure.

**Mrs. Winslow's** Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. E. & W. E. & W.
The new collar. "MENLO."

## MARRIED.

FULLERTON—DICKERSON.—In St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia, on March 8, 1897, by the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, George Stuart Fullerton to Julia Winslow Dickerson.

LANIER—STEVENS.—On Monday afternoon, March 8, in Christ Church, Greenwich, Conn., by the Rev. M. George Thompson, Josephine Stevens, daughter of Albert Gallatin Stevens of New York, to Henry Wysham Lanier.

## DIED.

BALDWIN.—On Saturday, March 6, at South Duxbury, Mass., Charles Edward Baldwin, son of the late Charles P. and Mary A. Baldwin.

DAYTON.—Monday, March 8, 1897, Maria Annis Tomlinson, aged 77 years, widow of the late Abram C. Dayton, daughter of the late David Tomlinson, M. D., and Cornelia Adams.
Funeral services at the residence of her son, Charles W. Dayton, 13 Mount Morris Park West, Tuesday evening, March 9, at 8 o'clock. Interment Greenwood, Wednesday.

GRISWOLD.—At Islip, L. I., suddenly, on March 8, Laura Gasper, widow of the late James C. Griswold, formerly of this city.
Funeral services at her residence in Islip on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. Interment at the convenience of the family.

HURD.—At Rye, N. Y., at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Richard Henry Warren, on Monday, March 8, after a long and painful illness, Dr. Wm. Wallace Hurd.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

JOSEPH.—On Saturday, March 6, after a short illness, Elias, beloved husband of Marie Joseph, in the 51st year of his age.
Relatives and friends, also members of the Progress Club and Mt. Sinai Lodge, No. 270, I. O. B. B., are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 32 East 65th St., on Tuesday morning, March 9, at 9 o'clock.

KING.—On Saturday, March 6, at Providence, R. I., William Henry King, aged 78, son of the late Dr. David King, Sr., of Newport, R. I.
Funeral services at the Belmont Memorial Chapel, Newport, on Tuesday, March 9, at 2:30 P. M.

KITCHEL.—At

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York,
State and James Streets, Albany.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
87 William St., New York City. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,
38 WALL STREET.

HAVEN & STOUT,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
2 Exchange Court, New York.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
MARGIN ACCOUNTS, INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS AND OF THE CAPITAL STOCK
OF
THE METROPOLITAN WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY (of Chicago.)

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests and to prepare a plan of reorganization. Holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their holdings with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, or the American Loan and Trust Company, 53 State Street, Boston, under an agreement dated January 30, 1897. Negotiable certificates of the Trust Company will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement can be had at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY on and after Tuesday, February 2, 1897.

Dated New York, January 30, 1897.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
} Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street.

Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company,
23 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, February 25, 1897.

In view of the appointment of a Receiver and the default admitted by the Company to be inevitable in payment of coupons due March 1st, 1897, on its Five Per Cent. Bonds, holders of ALL CLASSES OF BONDS of said Company are invited to deposit same with us, for mutual protection.

A suitable agreement looking to the reorganization of the property, if necessary, will be prepared and submitted to all depositors for approval. Pending a determination in this respect, we are prepared to advance $25 on each $1,000 5 per cent. bond deposited with us.

Negotiable receipts will be issued for bonds deposited, for which in due course a quotation on the New York Stock Exchange will be asked.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
RICHMOND & DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, EQUIPMENT 5 PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS.
Dated, September 3, 1889.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railroad Company, dated September 3, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of forty-five thousand seven hundred and sixty-six 55-100 dollars, ($45,766.55.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, 54 Wall Street, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the fifteenth day of March, 1897.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE,
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 2, 1896.

THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, under the C. H. V. & T. Sts. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account, of November 1, 1896, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz., 197, 860, 166, 1,078, 126, 878, 29, have been drawn for such purpose, and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the 1st day of May, 1897, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between ROBERT A. AMMON and JOSEPH B. EAKINS, composing the firm of AMMON, EAKINS & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, ROBERT A. AMMON signing in liquidation and assuming all liabilities.—February 1st, 1897.

ROBERT A. AMMON,
JOSEPH B. EAKINS.


# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market fairly active and irregular.

Wall Street gave small attention to anything yesterday outside of war news from abroad. As professional sentiment has become generally bullish, there was a manifest disposition on the part of traders to construe most of the cable dispatches as indicating the approach of some peaceful solution of the Crete incident. The fact that British consols went up, while grain went down, was popularly accepted as significant of an improved foreign siutation.

***

Some uneasiness was created by a sudden break in Manhattan Elevated stock, coincident with sensational rumors suggesting that there are disagreements between important inside interests. At the close of business it was stated upon the highest authority that the matter of what dividends would be to-day declared upon Manhattan's stock was still unsettled. There is nothing new in the disclosure that one part of the Manhattan Board of Directors is in favor of maintaining the present 6 per cent. yearly rate, while other Directors deem it advisable to make a reduction to correspond with the company's revenues, which are admitted to be for the present unsatisfactory.

***

Except Burlington, Manhattan was dealt in yesterday more largely than any other stock, surpassing even Sugar Trust. Some indications appeared of long stock being marketed, but the vast majority of stock dealt in represented short sales. All of the professional talent is against Manhattan. Its official admissions that unearned dividends have been paid has disturbed some old investors in it, while giving room traders of the Stock Exchange an opportunity to make effective raids.

***

Nearly 13,000 shares of Jersey Central were traded in yesterday. It dropped 2 points from its opening figure on transactions which seemed to show some disposition upon the part of investors to liquidate. When during the afternoon the foreign cables grew cheerful and the whole market advanced, Jersey Central on the covering of some short contracts rose to 93¾, where it closed. On every side in Wall Street there continues to be amazement at the revelations concerning Jersey Central financiering. The official claim of the company to have received $428,000 in 1896 as interest from a corporation, which corporation officially shows that that $428,000 was never paid—reports of both of these corporations being attested by the same President—challenges Wall Street to a recollection of a long line of other official statements, such list of delusions including former investment properties like Atchison, Reading, Erie, Northern Pacific, Cordage, and Long Island.

***

All of a sudden Tobacco Trust jumped into activity yesterday on a rumor that the trust is to win the New Jersey litigation which has been imperiling its charter. "Advanced information" of what an important court is going to do is always able to interest Wall Street. When such "advanced information" is from so high an authority as insiders of the Tobacco Trust, it becomes exceptionally interesting. If, some time, official statements from this quarter should happen to tally with the truth, Wall Street is likely to be mightily fooled.

***

Some evidences are appearing of an increased Washington interest in the general market. It is on the bull side. A decided exception, however, will be scored if any profit ensues. Much ado is frequently made over Washington speculations in Wall Street, but as a rule they are speculations more profitable to Wall Street than they are to Washington.

***

Such information as comes from the country at large is encouraging. It is no longer doubted that public sentiment has become firmly attached to the belief that we are at the beginning of such business betterment as will establish good times soon.

***

Government bonds were unchanged. There was a sale of $1,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 123½.

***

In State bonds $500 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 62¾.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| American Tobacco | 2¼ | Del., Lack. & W. | ½ |
| Chicago Gas | ½ | Laclede Gas pf. | ¾ |
| Chi., Mil. & St. P. | ¾ | Louis. & Nash. | 1 |
| Chicago & N. W. | ⅞ | N. Y. Central | ¾ |
| Chi., R. I. & Pac. | ¾ | Phil. & Reading | ⅝ |
| C., C., C. & St. L. | ½ | St. P. & Omaha | ⅞ |
| Consolidated Gas | 1½ | Penn. Coal & Iron | ½ |
| Del. & Hudson | 1⅛ | | |

STOCKS DECLINED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Manhattan | ⅛ | Wheel. & L. Erie pf. | ½ |
| St. P. & Omaha pf. | ½ | | |

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| C., H. V. & T. 6s | 3½ | Keokuk & W. M. 1st | 1 |
| Detroit Gas Co. 5s | 1 | Northwest s. f. 6s | 2 |
| Hous. & Texas gen. | 1 | | |

BONDS DECLINED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s | 1 | Ore. Imp. 1st, t. r. | 1¾ |
| Lehigh & W. B. Con. assessed | 7 | P., D. & E. 1st, Ev. Division | 1 |

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@1¾ per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, 2@3 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $63,703,781; balances, $3,878,296; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $139,561.

Money on call in London, 1@1¼ per cent. Discount rate in open market, 1⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates, ½c higher, at $4.86½ for sixty days, and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.85¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼@$4.87½ for demand, $4.87½@$4.87¾ for cable transfers, and $4.84½@$4.84¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.18⅛ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95½, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—53c discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—25c discount to par.

## THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅞, to 79¼; Louisville and Nashville, ⅞, to 50¼; New York Central, ⅛, to 99, and Erie, ¼, to 14⅝. Declined—Illinois Central, ¼, to 95¾. Canadian Pacific sold at 54⅞, Erie first preferred at 34¼, Reading at 12¾, and Atchison at 14¾. British consols advanced 11-16, to 111 15-16, for money, and 112 1-16 for the account.

Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance, £450,000.

## CHEERFULNESS.

Some of the Brooklyn interests in the reorganized Cordage Trust are taking very hopeful views of their property's business outlook. One Brooklyn insider is credited with having doubled his holdings of Cordage securities since New Year's.

## LEHIGH VALLEY CONTROL.

Philadelphia's stock market had a live day yesterday with Lehigh Valley Railway securities. The stock rose 6 per cent. on abounding rumors suggesting in various ways a complete change in the company's affairs.

Lehigh Valley's fortunes have been discouraging for some time past. When Asa Packer died his estate was valued at close to $20,000,000, including in it control of the Lehigh Valley property. His heirs have since been running the company. Again and again their system of management has been attacked by other security holders, whose claim has been that practical railroad knowledge was not utilized in conducting the property. During the last month or so the market value of Lehigh Valley's stock has depreciated. At times sensational rumors have been going the rounds, intimating that blocks of stocks carrying control of the company were in collateral loans, which might be exhausted if there were further declines. A fortnight ago, when the stock was about 20, the collateral limit figure was quoted at about 17½.

Representations that this narrow margin only intervened between a possible new ownership proved to be a disturbing factor in other quarters than Lehigh Valley itself. Friends of the Packer estate made public statements that the estate's control was not in any peril.

A week ago reports began to circulate in Philadelphia and in Wall Street to the effect that the managers of the Packer estate had finally resolved to invite outside cooperation in the management. It was currently rumored that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan had been asked to join in this proposed control. This, later, met also with official denial.

Yesterday's report was of more consequence than former ones. It represented that Mr. Morgan, or interests identified with Mr. Morgan, had acquired absolute control of all the Packer stock, or about three-eighths of the company's capital. This, of course, would insure control, for so great is the prestige of Mr. Morgan's name that he would be overrun with offers of proxies by other stockholders.

Such a turn in the affairs of Lehigh Valley would be of consequence in many ways in the National anthracite trade and in the Eastern railroad world.

A fact not generally understood is that the comprehensive contracts which were arranged between independent anthracite operators in Pennsylvania by Mr. McLeod, when he was at the head of the Reading, and had Lehigh Valley in its system are about to expire. At or about the end of this month that contract frees from obligation the traffic controlled by these outside and independent producers of coal. When the contract was made for Lehigh Valley by Mr. McLeod, the terms were on a much more favorable basis than now are likely to be offered by any of the anthracite coal-carrying companies, for then coal had a market price materially higher than now. With Lehigh Valley in strong hands, and not left as a free lance, demands can be made by the coal-carrying roads for a higher rate than could be expected if Lehigh Valley were dependent upon its own resources, competing for the vast traffic which these outside and independent operators produce. In such a competitive fight the Lehigh's old ally, the Philadelphia and Reading, might be badly damaged, a result which, of course, Mr. Morgan's friendliness for that corporation seeks naturally to avoid.

There may be, however, still at hand a sharper contest than has been waged in the past between the independent coal producers and the coal-carrying roads, for while the railroads may try to fix profitable terms for themselves the coal producers are themselves strong and determined fighters.

## MR. SAGE AND MR. GOULD.

This is a busy week among the Gould corporations. Manhattan Elevated Directors meet to-day to act upon the current dividend, and to-morrow Western Union Directors have the same task before them. Later in the week at St. Louis occurs the annual meeting of Missouri Pacific.

None of the Gold corporations is credited with quite satisfactory showings at present.

Mr. Russell Sage and Mr. George Gould are represented by Wall Street gossip as being at odds over Manhattan policy, Mr. Sage being disposed to object to continuing the payment of dividends which are not earned, as has lately been the case in Manhattan. Mr. Gould's friends quote him as taking hopeful views of business conditions, and being in favor of continuing the present dividend rate for another quarter, at least, expecting that within three months will be disclosed substantial business betterment, warranting such anticipatory action.

In Western Union, Mr. Sage is as outspokenly confident of improvement as is Mr. Gould. Mr. Sage sets much store by economies coming through improved wire equipment and otherwise.

## JERSEY CENTRAL BONDS AND ITS GUARANTEES.

Much attention was attracted in Wall Street yesterday by the appearance upon the Stock Exchange tape of transactions in Lehigh and Wilkesbarre 7 per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds. This was their first sale since Feb. 17, and, therefore, the first sale since the current condition of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company became known through the publication of its last annual report in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Yesterday's transaction was in twelve bonds, two of which sold at 98, followed by ten at 97½. This represents a decline of between 5 and 6 points from the last previous sale, making allowance for the coupon due March 1. This is the first time these bonds have sold below par.

Interest yesterday also attached to transactions in the $50,000,000 5 per cent. bond issue of the Jersey Central Company. Those bonds also declined, touching a new low point—$10,000 selling at 114¼, followed by a sale of $5,000 at 113⅝, buyer 3. This makes a decline of about 3 per cent. in the market value of these bonds since the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre figures were made public.

In its financial editorial review last night The Evening Sun said:

"Jersey Central was very much unsettled throughout, and, while there were signs of supporting orders in this instance, they were inadequate to prevent a noteworthy decline in the stock. Transactions in the company's bonds at declines were also noted. In view of the recent disclosures of the methods employed by the management of this proprty to maintain an appearance of prosperity which has not been shared by any of the anthracite roads, it does not appear necessary to look for further explanations of the selling in this case. Nor has the credit of the management of the Jersey Central been enhanced by the disingenuous and belated statement of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company which was published on Saturday. When all due allowances have been made for the omissions and additions therein, the general balance differs in no essentials from the earlier report, the publication of which forced the hand of the management. It is plain from both showings that had not the Jersey Central credited its income with the unearned interest on its holding of Lehigh and Wilkesbarre bonds it would not have shown its dividend earned, and this is the chief point at issue."

## MR. HANNA IN COAL.

Hocking Valley Railroad stock stands like a rock around $4 a share. Judge Stevenson Burke, whose campaigning against the property's management has contributed to the present market value of the company's securities, is now being credited with plans for taking the road over as a personal enterprise.

Mr. Mark A. Hanna, it is intimated, may have some relations with Judge Burke in this rather interesting scheme, which, according to current gossip, contemplates also the acquisition of the Wheeling and Lake Erie, and perhaps one or two others of the drooping coal railroads of Ohio. Mr. Hanna has just taken the agency for selling all the coal of the Wheeling and Lake Erie. An Ohio Coal Trust would be in decided contrast with the system of Kilkenny fighting which has been going on between the Ohio bituminous coal companies these many years. Any project that could provide a profitable market for this Ohio coal would be something that hitherto has not existed.

## STANDARD OIL SUPPORT.

The Granger railroad stocks continue to show firmness. St. Paul and Burlington are traded in largely, but fluctuate only fractionally. London has been selling St. Paul on a liberal scale, but apparently ready buyers for all the London stock have been found among Standard Oil magnates, who are outspoken in their bullishness upon the property.

## SOME OPTIMISM.

A new stock market bull pool has been formed in Consolidated Gas shares. It does not intend that there shall be much activity till Mr. Platt's Legislature adjourns, but then advances are promised which will lift the price 25 points or more.

## NOT DEAD, BUT RATHER SLEEPY.

The recently rather enterprising bull pool in Baltimore and Ohio stock has practically collapsed, the result of disagreement between one stock broker's office in Baltimore and another stock broker's office in Wall Street. The Baltimore end of the pool is said to intend to try to go ahead on an independent basis. Two-thirds of the pool was held in Baltimore.

## BOSTON'S BUNKO.

Bay State Gas is still quoted—though just why is a little difficult to understand, except it be to keep continually fresh the free and easy bunko game that a year ago was played upon two Wall Street takers of tips.

An officer of the Standard Oil Company, whose name has been freely used in connection with Bay State Gas speculation, tells his friends that he has never at any time had as much as ten full shares of the stock.

## TALK VS. TRANSACTIONS.

General Electric is being earnestly bulled by Boston talkers. What buying there is comes from New Yorkers. The Directors of the company say no action has yet been taken regarding the long overdue dividend upon the company's preferred stock.

## READY BUYERS AT HOME.

One Wall Street banking house with important foreign connections received from London last week over $500,000 of gilt-edged American bonds, for which an immediate market was found here. This is probably representative of experiences by other smaller firms.

## SOME LONDON LOSSES.

London's former wild speculation in African mining shares is now providing penalties. During the last year up to the 1st of October there was a shrinkage of 43 per cent. in the aggregate market value of conspicuous properties, and now is reported a further shrinkage of 27 per cent., the latter decline aggregating over £25,000,000. The London Statist, which makes this calculation, publishes a schedule of the companies in which these losses have taken place. In only four instances are prices as high as they were last October, while seventy-nine out of eighty-three conspicuous companies show declines. Here is The Statist's calculation:

| Name. | Mid-Oct.,'96. Value. Pds. stlg. | Feb. 23,'97. Value. Pds. stlg. | Diff'ce. Pds. stlg. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Afrikander | 285,000 | 178,125 | 106,875 |
| Angelo | 809,066 | 728,159 | 80,907 |
| Benoni | 200,000 | 125,000 | 75,000 |
| Bonanza | 575,000 | 637,500 | *62,500 |
| Buffelsdoorn Est. | 1,237,500 | 756,250 | 481,250 |
| Cent. R'dep'rt Deep | 412,500 | 275,000 | 137,500 |
| Champ d'Or | 166,250 | 133,000 | 33,250 |
| Chimes, (new) | 100,000 | 43,750 | 56,250 |
| Chimes, West | 175,000 | 76,563 | 98,437 |
| City & Suburb. (£4) | 1,402,500 | 1,211,250 | 191,250 |
| Comet | 449,270 | 252,714 | 196,556 |
| Consolidated Deep | 936,250 | 608,562 | 327,688 |
| Crown Deep | 2,875,000 | 2,250,000 | 625,000 |
| Do. Reef | 1,387,500 | 1,185,000 | 202,500 |
| Croesus, (new) | 625,000 | 281,250 | 343,750 |
| Driefontein | 493,128 | 441,220 | 51,908 |
| Durban Roodeport | 812,500 | 750,000 | 62,500 |
| Do. Deep | 1,117,625 | 800,250 | 327,375 |
| Eastleigh | 247,500 | 165,000 | 82,500 |
| East Rand P. | 4,244,723 | 2,378,911 | 1,865,812 |
| Ferreira | 1,710,000 | 1,440,000 | 270,000 |
| Geldenhuis Estate | 725,000 | 500,000 | 225,000 |
| Do. Deep | 1,353,750 | 997,500 | 356,250 |
| Do. Main Reef | 121,875 | 112,500 | 9,375 |
| George Goch | 609,375 | 406,250 | 203,125 |
| Ginsberg | 324,062 | 276,406 | 47,656 |
| Glencairn | 590,625 | 450,000 | 140,625 |
| Goldfields Deep | 4,575,000 | 3,225,000 | 1,650,000 |
| Henry Nourse | 765,625 | 703,125 | 62,500 |
| Heriot, (new) | 936,861 | 769,063 | 167,796 |
| Joh'bg. Pioneer | 186,375 | 178,500 | 7,875 |
| Jubilee | 425,000 | 337,500 | 87,500 |
| Jumpers | 550,000 | 337,500 | 212,500 |
| Kimberley Roodep't. | 312,500 | 218,750 | 93,750 |
| Kleinfontein Cent. | 140,625 | 126,562 | 14,063 |
| Do., (new) | 578,123 | 491,406 | 86,719 |
| Klerksdorp, (10s sh.) | 175,000 | 125,000 | 50,000 |
| Knight's | 1,679,686 | 1,035,156 | 644,530 |
| Do., Deep | 590,388 | 405,891 | 184,497 |
| Lancaster | 520,296 | 425,031 | 95,265 |
| Langlaagte estate | 2,291,250 | 1,821,250 | 470,000 |
| Langlaagte Blk B. | 769,063 | 468,125 | 300,938 |
| Langlaagte Royal | 348,750 | 67,500 | 281,250 |
| Langlaagte Star | 255,000 | 120,000 | 135,000 |
| Lisbon-Berlyn (2-6) | 397,740 | 246,192 | 61,548 |
| Main Reef United Roodepoort | 712,500 | 525,000 | 187,500 |
| May Consolidated | 670,313 | 481,250 | 189,063 |
| Meyer & Charlton | 446,250 | 414,375 | 31,875 |
| Midas estate | 223,437 | 189,062 | 34,375 |
| Modderfontein (£4) | 1,187,025 | 534,161 | 652,864 |
| Modderfontein Ext'n | 406,250 | 243,750 | 162,500 |
| Molyneux | 359,375 | 203,125 | 156,250 |
| New Primrose | 1,425,000 | 1,012,500 | 412,500 |
| Nigel | 510,706 | 323,862 | 186,844 |
| Nigel Deep | 625,000 | 437,500 | 187,500 |
| North Randfontein | 420,500 | 341,656 | 78,844 |
| Nourse Deep | 1,687,500 | 1,218,750 | 468,750 |
| Orion, new | 140,000 | 60,000 | 80,000 |
| Paarl Central | 412,500 | 375,000 | 37,500 |
| Princess | 410,000 | 320,000 | 90,000 |
| Randfontein | 4,750,000 | 3,750,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Rand Mines | 8,484,054 | 6,737,337 | 1,746,717 |
| Rietfontein, new | 810,000 | 320,625 | 489,375 |
| Robinson (£5 shares) | 4,537,500 | 3,987,500 | 550,000 |
| Robinson Deep | 3,400,000 | 2,500,000 | 900,000 |
| Robinson Randfon't | 637,500 | 637,500 | ..... |
| Roodepoort Deep | 328,125 | 175,000 | 153,125 |
| Rose Deep | 1,686,250 | 1,242,500 | 443,750 |
| Salisbury | 375,000 | 262,500 | 112,500 |
| Sheba | 2,015,625 | ?,082,813 | +67,188 |
| Simmer & Jack (£5) | 5,062,500 | 3,407,500 | 1,645,000 |
| Spes Bona, new | 187,500 | 112,500 | 75,000 |
| Transvaal G. M. est. | 3,323,237 | 1,963,781 | 1,359,506 |
| Treasury (£4) | 303,750 | 185,625 | 118,125 |
| Van Ryn, new | 730,125 | 475,687 | 254,438 |
| Village Main Reef | 1,237,500 | 797,500 | 440,000 |
| Vogelstruis Consolidated Deep | 637,500 | 398,437 | 239,063 |
| Vogelstruis estate | 800,000 | 225,000 | 575,000 |
| Wemmer | 680,000 | 530,000 | 150,000 |
| Western Nigel | 125,000 | 125,000 | ..... |
| West Rand | 700,000 | 400,000 | 300,000 |
| Wolhuter (£4 shares) | 1,195,037 | 779,375 | 416,562 |
| Worcester | 386,636 | 363,204 | 23,432 |
| Total | 91,713,378 | 66,691,038 | 25,022,340 |

*Plus.

## FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Simon Borg & Co. give notice to the holders of Central Trust Company certificates issued on the deposit of first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus Railroad Company, which they have purchased as agents and attorneys for such depositors, under the agreement of Sept. 5, 1895, that a plan of reorganization has been prepared and filed with the Central Trust Company, and that a general meeting of the subscribers to said agreement will be held at their office on April 8 at 11 o'clock for the purpose of making a disposition of said railroad property.

## OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

### Traction Quotations.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Broadway & Seventh Av. | 202 | 206 |
| Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st | 105 | .. |
| Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d | 106 | .. |
| Broadway Surface 1st 5s | 115 | 117¼ |
| Broadway Surface 2d | 102 | 105 |
| Brooklyn City Railroad | 176¼ | 177 |
| Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s | 67 | 70 |
| Brooklyn Elevated | 3 | 5 |
| Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s | 101 | 104 |
| Buffalo Cross-town 5s | 104½ | 106 |
| Buffalo Street Railway stock | 71 | 73 |
| Buffalo Street Railway 1st | 106 | 108 |
| Central Park, N. & E. River | 164 | 170 |
| Central Park, N. & E. River 7s | 112 | 115 |
| Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. | 163 | 170 |
| Eighth Avenue Railroad | 340 | 353 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. | 40 | 50 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st | 113 | 116 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d | 57 | 63 |
| Kings County Traction | 40 | 42 |
| Ninth Avenue Railroad | 160 | 170 |
| Steinway R. R. 6s | 102 | 114 |
| Second Avenue R. R. stock | 133 | 148 |
| Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s | 108½ | 110 |
| Sixth Avenue R. R. stock | 196 | 200 |
| Third Avenue Railroad | 156 | 157 |
| Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry) | 103 | 106 |
| Worcester (Mass.) Traction | 20¾ | 21¼ |
| Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf. | 95 | 96 |

### Ferry Securities.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hoboken Ferry stock | 58 | 60 |
| Hoboken Ferry 5s | 95 | 96 |
| Metropolitan Ferry 5s | 108 | 110 |
| N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock | 45 | 50 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s | 88 | 90 |
| N. Y. & E. R. stock | 59 | 61 |
| Union Ferry stock | 59 | 61 |
| Union Ferry 5s | 102½ | 104 |

### Natural Gas.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fort Wayne Gas stock | 81 | 83 |
| Fort Wayne 1st 6s | 92 | 93½ |
| Indianapolis Gas stock | 134 | 135 |
| Indianapolis Gas 1st | 105 | 107 |
| Lafayette Gas Company stock | 84 | 88 |
| Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s | 92 | 94 |
| Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock | 60 | 62 |
| Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s | 75½ | 76 |

### Illuminating Gas.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Columbus Gas | 72 | 74 |
| Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J. | 75 | 82 |
| Consolidated Gas of New Jersey | 16 | 19 |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock | 70 | 75 |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds | 101 | 102½ |
| Equitable Gas Company of N. Y. | 203 | 206 |
| Grand Rapids Gas stock | 89 | 91 |
| Grand Rapids Gas 1st | 89 | 90 |
| Mutual Gas Co. of New York | 230 | 235 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock | 48½ | 49½ |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf. | 78 | 79 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st | 105¼ | 105¾ |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols. | 96¼ | 97 |
| St. Paul Gas bonds | 78 | 80 |
| Standard Gas, New York | 84 | 85½ |
| Standard Gas pf., New York | 108 | 110 |
| Standard Gas 1st, New York | 111 | 113 |
| Western Gas Co., Milwaukee | 59 | 61½ |
| Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee | 91 | 93 |

### Industrials.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American Bank Note | 42½ | 44½ |
| American Typefounders' | 28 | 32 |
| Barney & Smith common | 9 | 12 |
| Celluloid Company stock | 60 | 63 |
| Cramps' Shipyard stock | 46 | 53 |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin | 3 | 5 |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin pf. | 20 | 25 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf. | 70 | 73 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds | 98 | 100 |
| Lorillard Company pf. | 104 | 106 |
| Michigan Peninsular Car | 10½ | 13 |
| Michigan Peninsular Car pf. | 50 | 53 |
| Michigan Peninsular C. 5 p. c. bonds | 88 | 90 |
| New York Air Brake Company | 16 | 17 |
| New York Biscuit Company 6s | 103 | 105 |
| Nicaragua Canal Con. (new) | 3 | 8 |
| Pennsylvania Coal | 325 | 340 |
| Pratt & Whitney | 7 | 10 |
| Pratt & Whitney pf. | 61 | 65 |
| Standard Oil Trust | 271 | 272 |
| Trenton Pottery | 7 | 10 |
| Trenton Pottery pf. | 35 | 45 |
| Union Typewriter | 6 | 7 |
| Union Typewriter 1st | 87 | 90 |
| Union Typewriter 2d pf. | 71 | 74 |
| Wagner Car Company | 156½ | 157½ |
| Worthington Pump pf. | 82 | 85 |

### The Miscellaneous List.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Acker, Merrall & Condit | 96 | 99 |
| Central & South American Tel. | 118½ | 120 |
| Commercial Cable stock | 165 | 170 |
| Hudson River Tel. stock | 59 | 62½ |
| Iron Steamboat | 4 | 6 |
| Iron Steamboat 6s | 65 | 68 |
| Madison Square Garden stock | 5 | 10 |
| Madison Square Garden 2d | 66 | 70 |
| Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s | 47½ | 48½ |
| New York & New Jersey Tel. | 126 | 128 |
| New York Loan & Imp. stock | 45 | .. |
| Northwestern Telegraph Company | 106 | 109 |
| Postal Telegraph & Cable Company. | 96½ | 98½ |
| Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E. | 15½ | 16¼ |
| Trow Directory pf. | 30 | 32 |

## BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 63¾@64¼. Sales of 9,000 ounces at 63¾@64.

Commercial price of bar silver, 63¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 49¾@50¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 468,044.47 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 29¼d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

| | |
|---|---|
| Exports, Jan. 1 to date | $789,606 |
| Imports in the same period | 764,705 |
| Net exports | $24,901 |
| Net imports, 1896 | 3,165,984 |
| Net exports, 1895 | 20,347,527 |
| Net exports, 1894 | 2,536,244 |
| Net exports, 1893 | 28,765,258 |

***

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Brunswick sold at .12, 100 do, at .13, seller, 60; 400 Standard at 1.75, and 500 Union Consolidated at .30, seller 30.

## BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| America | 315 | Manhattan | 210 |
| American Exch'ge | 172 | Market & Fulton | 216 |
| Broadway | 230 | Mechanics' | 187 |
| Butch. & Drov. | 125 | Mech. & Traders' | 130 |
| Central Nat. | 155 | Mercantile | 160 |
| Chase Nat. | 400 | Merchants' | 140 |
| Chatham | 290 | Merchants' Exch. | 110 |
| Chemical | 4000 | Metropolis | 425 |
| City | 500 | Nassau | 155 |
| Citizens' | 125 | National Union | 200 |
| Columbia | 170 | New Amsterdam | 190 |
| Commerce | 205½ | New York | 230 |
| Continental | 130 | New York County | 675 |
| Corn Exchange | 285 | Nat. Bank N. Am. | 135 |
| East River | 130 | Pacific | 170 |
| Fifth Avenue | 2900 | Park | 260 |
| First Nat. of S. I. | 120 | People's | 200 |
| Fourth National | 178 | Phenix | 104 |
| Gallatin Nat. | 500 | Republic | 150 |
| Garfield Nat. | 500 | Seaboard National | 169 |
| German American | 110 | Second National | 425 |
| Germania | 165 | Seventh National | 100 |
| Greenwich | 315 | Shoe & Leather | 90 |
| Hanover | 315 | State of New York | 112 |
| Hudson River | 155 | Tradesmen's | 90 |
| Imp. & Traders' | 525 | U. S. National | 175 |
| Irving | 140 | West Side | 275 |
| Leather Manfrs' | 175 | Western National | 114 |
| Lincoln National | 750 | | |

## PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—Interest in to-day's local market was largely centred in Lehigh Valley, which was strong and active, advancing on buying that appeared to be for the inside account from 23½ to 26½. It closed at 26¼@26⅝. The movement is not based wholly upon speculation, but is due to the knowledge that negotiations are pending whereby a syndicate of bankers, among whom is included J. P. Morgan & Co., will finance certain Lehigh Valley operations. It is the same that has agreed to protect the Asa Packer estate stock, and this new deal is the outcome of the latter. The details are not known, but are said to include the extension of some of the company's bonds which mature this and next year, aggregating over $5,500,000. The scheme has not been consummated as yet, but some announcement is expected after to-morrow's meeting of the Directors. The improvement elsewhere was confined within much narrower limits, and many of the leading securities closed at the same level as on Saturday. There were no weak spots, however, and the bond department was again under the influence of an active demand for investment purposes. There were heavy dealings at 105¼ in the Reading Improvement 6s, which are about to be extended for fifty years at 4 per cent., and the recently extended "stamped 5s," now 4s, were dealt in for the first time at 101¼. Philadelphia, Reading, and New England 4s declined a point, to 32, while Newark Passenger 5s, on the other hand, rose to 108.

Closing quotations for the trading issues:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lehigh Valley | 26¼

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

### Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, March 8, 1897.

| —Closing.— Bid. | Asked. | Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Change. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 148 | 151 | 5 | Adams Express | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | .... |
| 56 | 57 | 10 | Am. Cotton Oil pf | 57¼ | 57¼ | 57 | 57 | .... |
| 111 | 113 | 50 | American Express | 112½ | 112½ | 112 | 112 | .... |
| 13⅞ | 14 | 2,360 | Am. Spirits Mfg | 13¼ | 14 | 13¼ | 14 | − ¼ |
| 33¼ | 34 | 100 | Am. Spirits Mfg. pf | 33½ | 33⅝ | 33⅜ | 33⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 116⅝ | 116½ | 14,161 | Am. Sugar Refs | 116⅞ | 117⅛ | 116⅛ | 116⅜ | .... |
| 104½ | 104⅞ | 30 | Am. Sugar Refs pf | 104⅜ | 104⅝ | 104⅜ | 104⅝ | .... |
| 77 | 77¼ | 26,760 | American Tobacco | 76 | 77⅝ | 75½ | 77 | +2¼ |
| 105½ | 108½ | 35 | American Tobacco pf | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | .... |
| 24¾ | 26 | 40 | Ann Arbor pf | 26 | 26 | 25½ | 25½ | .... |
| 11⅞ | 12¼ | 1,420 | Atch., Top. & S. F | 12⅛ | 12¼ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | − ⅛ |
| 23⅛ | 23¼ | 2,251 | Atch. T. & S. F. pf | 23 | 23⅛ | 22⅞ | 23⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 10½ | 10⅝ | 200 | Bay State Gas | 10½ | 10⅝ | 10½ | 10½ | − ⅛ |
| 20¾ | 20⅞ | 312 | Brooklyn R. T. | 21⅛ | 21⅜ | 21 | 21 | − ⅛ |
| 96 | 97½ | 101 | Brooklyn Union Gas | 95½ | 96⅛ | 95½ | 96 | .... |
| 17⅛ | 17¼ | 270 | Chesapeake & Ohio | 17⅛ | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | .... |
| 76⅝ | 76¾ | 14,890 | Chi., Bur. & Quincy | 76⅝ | 76⅞ | 76⅝ | 76⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 77⅛ | 77½ | 4,070 | Chicago Gas | 77 | 77¼ | 76¾ | 77¼ | + ½ |
| 77 | 77⅛ | 12,040 | Chi., Mil. & St. Paul | 77⅛ | 77¼ | 76⅞ | 77⅛ | + ¾ |
| 135¾ | 136½ | 148 | Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | .... |
| 107⅛ | 107⅜ | 1,474 | Chi. & Northwestern | 106¾ | 107⅛ | 106¾ | 107⅛ | + ⅞ |
| 67⅞ | 68 | 950 | Chi., R. I. & Pacific | 67¾ | 68 | 67½ | 68 | + ¾ |
| 28½ | 29 | 300 | Cleve., C., C. & St. L | 28 | 28½ | 28 | 28½ | + ½ |
| 21½ | 22½ | 200 | Col. Fuel & Iron | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | .... |
| 4⅛ | 4¼ | 300 | Col., H. V. & Toledo | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | .... |
| 153 | 154 | 263 | Con. Gas, Co | 153 | 153½ | 153 | 153½ | +1½ |
| 108⅞ | 109 | 1,277 | Delaware & Hudson | 108 | 108⅞ | 108 | 108⅞ | +1⅛ |
| 155 | 157 | 100 | Del., Lack. & West | 154½ | 154½ | 154½ | 154½ | + ½ |
| 40½ | 41¼ | 10 | Denver & R. G. pf | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | .... |
| .... | .... | 200 | Erie 1st pf | 33½ | 33½ | 33⅛ | 33⅛ | − ⅛ |
| 34¼ | 35½ | 600 | General Electric | 35⅛ | 35⅞ | 35 | 35 | + ⅛ |
| 203 | .... | 20 | Harlem | 295 | 295 | 295 | 295 | .... |
| 92½ | 94 | 24 | Illinois Central | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | .... |
| 35½ | 37 | 10 | Illinois Steel Company | 37¼ | 37¼ | 37¼ | 37¼ | .... |
| 24½ | 26 | 150 | Iowa Central pf | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | .... |
| 70 | 80 | 100 | Laclede Gas pf | 77 | 77 | 77 | 77 | + ¾ |
| 168½ | 170 | 87 | Lake Shore | 168½ | 169 | 168¼ | 169 | .... |
| 46 | 49 | 35 | Long Island | 48 | 49 | 48 | 49 | .... |
| 49¼ | 49⅜ | 5,440 | Louisville & Nashville | 48⅜ | 49⅜ | 48⅝ | 49¼ | +1 |
| 85⅝ | 85½ | 14,674 | Manhattan Con | 86¾ | 87⅛ | 84½ | 85⅝ | −1⅜ |
| 107 | 107½ | 10 | Met. Traction | 107⅝ | 107⅝ | 107⅝ | 107⅝ | .... |
| 42 | 48 | 100 | Minnesota Iron | 48⅛ | 48⅛ | 47¾ | 47¾ | .... |
| 12⅜ | 13¼ | 100 | Mo., Kan. & Texas | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | .... |
| 30⅜ | 30⅞ | 1,900 | Mo., Kan. & Texas pf | 30¾ | 31 | 30½ | 31 | + ¼ |
| 21¾ | 22 | 1,435 | Missouri Pacific | 22 | 22 | 21⅝ | 22 | + ¼ |
| 91 | 91½ | 260 | National Lead Co. pf | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 | − ¼ |
| 93⅝ | 93⅞ | 12,655 | New Jersey Central | 94½ | 94½ | 92½ | 93¾ | − ¼ |
| 96½ | 97 | 2,440 | New York Central | 96¾ | 97⅛ | 96¾ | 96¾ | + ⅝ |
| 25¼ | 25⅜ | 900 | N. Y., Sus. & West. pf | 25¼ | 25½ | 25¼ | 25½ | − ¼ |
| 27 | 28½ | 23 | N. & W. pf., new | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | .... |
| 14½ | 14¾ | 405 | Northern Pacific | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | .... |
| 37⅜ | 37⅝ | 1,470 | Northern Pacific pf | 37¼ | 37½ | 37¼ | 37¾ | + ⅜ |
| 14⅞ | 15 | 800 | Ontario & Western | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14½ | 14⅞ | + ⅝ |
| 42 | 44 | 4 | Ore. Ry. & Nav. pf | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ | .... |
| 26 | 26⅜ | 860 | Pacific Mail | 26 | 26¼ | 26 | 26¼ | + ⅛ |
| 25¼ | 25⅜ | 4,865 | P. & R., all in. pd | 24¾ | 25⅜ | 24¾ | 25⅜ | + ⅝ |
| 12¼ | 14 | 100 | P., C., C. & St. L | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | − ¼ |
| 159 | 161 | 115 | Pullman Pal. Car Co | 159 | 159 | 159 | 159 | − ¼ |
| 116 | 118 | 4 | Rome, Water. & Og'g | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | .... |
| 4¾ | 5¼ | 100 | St. L. & San Fran | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | .... |
| 14¼ | 14¾ | 100 | St. L. & S. F. 2d pf | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | − ¼ |
| 3⅞ | 4 | 110 | St. Louis Southwest | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | − ¼ |
| 115 | 118 | 45 | St. Paul, Minn. & Man. | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | .... |
| 56 | 56¾ | 8,097 | St. Paul & Omaha | 56¾ | 56¾ | 55½ | 56⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 133¾ | 143¾ | 250 | St. P. & Omaha pf | 139½ | 139½ | 139½ | 139½ | − ½ |
| 14½ | 15 | 340 | Southern Pacific | 14½ | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 9 | 9¼ | 343 | Southern Railway | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9 | 9 | + ⅛ |
| 27⅞ | 28¼ | 919 | Southern Railway pf | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | 28 | 28 | + ⅛ |
| 10 | 10¼ | 133 | Standard R. & T | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | .... |
| 28¼ | 29 | 700 | Tenn. Coal & Iron | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ | + ⅛ |
| 9¼ | 9½ | 161 | Texas Pacific | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 7 | 7¼ | 925 | Union Pacific | 6⅞ | 7⅛ | 6⅞ | 7⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 8 | 8¾ | 100 | U. S. Leather | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | .... |
| 59¾ | 59⅞ | 1,476 | U. S. Leather pf | 60 | 60 | 59¼ | 59⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 20⅛ | 20⅞ | 310 | U. S. Rubber pf | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | + ⅛ |
| 72½ | 73½ | 155 | U. S. Rubber pf | 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 | + ⅛ |
| 6⅛ | 6¼ | 100 | Wabash | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | + ⅛ |
| 16 | 16¼ | 150 | Wabash pf | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | + ⅛ |
| 82¾ | 83 | 2,431 | Western Union Tel | 83 | 83 | 82⅞ | 82⅞ | .... |
| 1⅝ | 1⅞ | 110 | Wheeling & L. E | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | + ⅛ |
| 5⅛ | 6½ | 110 | Wheeling & L. E. pf | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | − ½ |
| Total | | 145,388 | | | | | | |

### Silver.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .. | .. | 9,000 | Bullion certificates | 63¾ | 64 | 63¾ | 64 | − ⅞ |

## COMPLETE BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Am Spirits M Co 6s
2,000 ..... 79
7,000 ..... 79¼
Am Tobacco Co scrip
1,000 ..... 71
40 ..... 70
1,000 ..... 70½
200 ..... 69½
4,000 ..... 71
8 ..... 70
5,000 ..... 71
At, T & S F gen 4s
6,000 ..... 82⅛
24,000 ..... 82¼
2,000 ..... 82⅜
500 ..... 82
10,000 ..... 82¾
10,000 ..... 82¼
Adjustment 4s
10,000 ..... 46⅞
5,000 ..... 46¾
500 ..... 46½
10,000 ..... 46¾
1,000 ..... 46⅞
Austin & N W 1st
11,000 ..... 84¾
Brooklyn R T 5s
7,000 ..... 80½
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
2,000 ..... 103½
1,000 ..... 103¼
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
1,000 ..... 97¾
Canada So 1st gtd
1,000 ..... 109¾
6,000 ..... 110
Cent of N J 1st consol, 1899
10,000 ..... 108
10,000 ..... 108½
Cent of N J gen 5s
10,000 ..... 114½
5,000b3 ..... 113⅝
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
5,000 ..... 73½
1,000 ..... 73⅜
Ches & Ohio con 5s
11,000 ..... 110¼
1,000s3 ..... 110¼
Registered
9,000 ..... 109
1,000 ..... 110
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st consol 4s
3,000 ..... 100½
3,000 ..... 100⅝
Chi, B & Q, Iowa Div 5s
7,000 ..... 108
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
5,000 ..... 101⅛
Chicago & Erie 1st
5,000, sold ..... 111½
Chi G L & C Co 1st
4,000 ..... 95¾
Chi & Ind Coal 1st
1,000 ..... 98
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs
3,000 ..... 42¼
Chi & N W S F 6s
1,000, assented ..... 119
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
5,000 ..... 104
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s
2,000s15F ..... 94¾
5,000 ..... 95
Col, H V & T 5s
3,000 ..... 72
Col, H V & T G M 6s
1,000 ..... 59½
Col & Ninth Av 1st
1,000 ..... 115½
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 88½
4,000 ..... 88¾
Den & Rio Grande 4s
18,000 ..... 88
Detroit Gas Co 5s
3,000 ..... 71
2,000 ..... 71½
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
1,000 ..... 90
Total sales ..... $823,748

Erie 1st mortgage
10,000 ..... 100
East Tenn, Va & Ga 1st
2,000 ..... 108⅞
3,000 ..... 109
Ft W & D C 1st
2,000 ..... 59
Ga Pac 1st 5-6s
5,000 ..... 114
H & Tex Cent G M 4s
10,000 ..... 70
Ill Cent 4s, 1951
1,000 ..... 112
Kan Pac 6s, Denver Div, assented, Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups
1,000 ..... 104
20,000 ..... 103⅜
Keokuk & D M 1st
2,000 ..... 103
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
9,000 ..... 94½
L S & M So Div bonds
4,000 ..... 110⅝
13,000 ..... 110½
500 ..... 54⅝
2,000 ..... 54¾
2,000 ..... 54⅞
Ohio Southern 1st
1,000 ..... 85½
1,000 ..... 85
Ohio Southern G M 4s, Trust Co certfs
1,000 ..... 10½
5,000 ..... 10
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
2,000 ..... 88¼
6,000 ..... 88½
5,000 ..... 88¼
1,000 ..... 88⅝
17,000 ..... 88¼
Oregon Imp 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000 ..... 85¼
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st, Evansville Div
1,000 ..... 100
Peo & Eastern 1st
2,000 ..... 73
Peo & Pekin Un 1st
2,000 ..... 112½
Phil & Read 2d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
3,000 ..... 32¾
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented
5,000 ..... 81¼
12,000 ..... 81
5,000 ..... 81½
31,000 ..... 81¼
19,000 ..... 81⅜
P, C, C & St L 4½s, Series B
10,000 ..... 109¼
Rome, W & Og cons
1,000 ..... 120
St L & Iron Mount 1st ext 5s
4,000 ..... 103¼
St L & Iron Mount 2d
2,000 ..... 103½
St L & S F 2d, Class C
6,000 ..... 114
San An & Ar Pass 4s
5,000 ..... 58¼
So Pac of N M 1st
12,000 ..... 103½
Southern Ry 1st 5s
9,000s20F ..... 89½
4,000 ..... 89½
Standard R & T 6s
1,000 ..... 72½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
14,000 ..... 89
1,000 ..... 88¾
Tex & Pac 2d inc
5,000 ..... 21¾
10,000 ..... 21½
6,000 ..... 21¾
10,000 ..... 22
1,000 ..... 21⅞
4,000 ..... 22
Union Elev 1st 6s
4,000 ..... 72
Union Pac 6s, 1896, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups
11,000 ..... 103¾
Union Pac ext s fd 8s, Trust Co certfs
8,000 ..... 93
Union Pac gold 6s col trust notes
2,000s20F ..... 101½
21,000 ..... 101⅝
U P, D & G 1st
10,000 ..... 36
4,000 ..... 36¼
Wabash 1st 5s
4,000 ..... 107½
Wabash 2d 5s
2,000 ..... 68½
West Shore gtd 4s
1,000 ..... 106¾
West Union col tr 5s
2,000 ..... 107½
Wheeling & L E 1st
1,000 ..... 91
Wilkes & East 1st
5,000 ..... 88¾
Wis Cent Co inc
1,000 ..... 5½

## Bid and Asked Quotations

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

| | Bid. | Ask'd. | | Bid. | Ask'd. | | Bid. | Ask'd. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2s, r., 1891 | 95½ | .. | Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid | 4¼ | 4¾ | National Starch | 4 | 7 |
| 4s, r., 1907 | 111 | 111½ | C., H. V. & T. pf | 55 | 60 | Nat. St. 1st pf | 17 | 22 |
| 4s, c., 1907 | 113 | 113½ | Com. Cable | 160 | 172 | Nat. St. 2d pf | 40 | 45 |
| 4s, r., 1925 | 123¼ | 123⅝ | Consol. Coal | 33 | 40 | New Cent. C | 5½ | 8 |
| 4s, c., 1925 | 123¼ | 123¼ | New England | .. | .. | New England | .. | 37 |
| 5s, r., 1904 | 114 | 114½ | D. M. & Ft. D | 8 | 9 | N. Y. & N. H | 173½ | 175 |
| 5s, c., 1904 | 114 | 114½ | D. M. & Ft. D. pf | 60 | 80 | N. Y., C. & St. L | 12½ | 13½ |
| Currency 6s, 1898 | 103½ | .. | D., S. S. & A | 3¼ | 4¼ | N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf | .. | 70 |
| Currency 6s, 1899 | 106½ | .. | D., S. S. & A. pf | 7½ | 9½ | N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf | 28 | 30 |
| Cherokee 4s, 1897 | 100 | .. | Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y. | 105½ | 106 | N. Y., S. & W | 8½ | 9 |
| Cherokee 4s, 1898 | 100 | .. | E. E. Ill. of Bklyn. | 99¾ | .. | Norfolk So | 60 | 70 |
| Cherokee 4s, 1899 | 100 | .. | Erie | 14¼ | 14¾ | Nor. & West., t. r. | 10¾ | 11½ |
| | | | Ev. & T. H | 23 | 31 | Nor. & W. pf., t. r. | 15¾ | 17 |
| | | | Ev. & T. H. pf | 37 | 45 | Nor. & W., new | 14 | 16 |
| | | | F. & P. M. pf | 32 | .. | North American | 4⅜ | 4¾ |
| | | | Gt. Nor. pf | 120 | 123 | Ohio Southern | .. | 5 |
| | | | G. R. & W | 30 | 40 | Ont. Mining | 10 | 10½ |
| | | | G. B. & W., Deb. A | .. | 50 | Ore. R. & N | 11 | 20 |
| | | | G. B. & W., Deb. B | 4 | 5 | Ore. S. L. & U. N., all in. paid | 14 | 17 |
| | | | Homestake | 35 | 40 | Penn. Coal | 310 | .. |
| | | | Iowa Cent | .. | 6¾ | Peo., Dec. & Ev | 1½ | 2 |
| | | | Joliet & Chicago | 156 | .. | Peo. & Eastern | 3 | 8 |
| | | | Kanawha & Mich | 5 | 7 | P., C., C. & St. L. pf | 45 | 50 |
| | | | Keokuk & D. M | 2½ | 4 | P. Ft. W. & C | 163 | 170 |
| | | | K. & D. M. pf | 12 | 13½ | Quicksilver | 1 | 3 |
| | | | Keokuk & West | 30 | 40 | Quicksilver pf | 1 | 12 |
| | | | Laclede Gas | 23½ | 24½ | Rens & Sar | 178 | 186 |
| | | | Laclede Gas pf | 70 | 80 | R., W. & O | 116 | 118 |
| | | | L. E. & W | 16 | 18 | St. L. & S. F. 1st pf | 39¼ | 40½ |
| | | | L. E. & W. pf | 66½ | 69 | St. L. S. W. pf | 10¾ | 10½ |
| | | | Mah. Coal R | 100 | 115 | St. P. & Duluth | 18 | 23 |
| | | | Mah. Coal R. pf | 100 | 115 | St. P. & D. pf | 85 | 90 |
| | | | Man. Beach | 3 | 10 | St. P., M. & M | 115 | 118 |
| | | | Md. Coal pf | 40 | 55 | Third Avenue | 154 | 158 |
| | | | Mex. Nat. certfs. | 1 | 1⅝ | Tol. & O. C | 15 | 25 |
| | | | Mich. Cent | 94 | 98 | Tol. & O. C. pf | 50 | 75 |
| | | | Minn. & St. L | 18 | 19 | U. P., D. & G | 1¾ | 2⅛ |
| | | | M. & St. L. 1st pf | 77 | 79 | U. S. Express | 36 | 40 |
| | | | M. & St. L. 2d pf | 46 | 48 | Wells-F. Express | 100 | 103 |
| | | | Mobile & Ohio | 20 | 22½ | West. Union Beef | 6 | 7 |
| | | | Morris & Essex | 165 | 166 | | | |
| | | | Nat. Lead | 24¼ | 24¾ | | | |
| | | | Nat. Lin. Oil | 12½ | 14 | | | |

The New York Times. "ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT."

## THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., March 8.—Trading was not over and above active, but it was of good tone and with generally improved prices. The copper shares led in interest, and Arnold led in volume of sales in the morning dealings, improving 7-16, to 3⅝. Montana rose 1⅛, to 121⅛; Butte fell back ¼, to 16⅛, selling at 16¼ in the afternoon; Tamarack was 1 better, at 121; Quincy 1 better, at 112; Atlantic was off 1½, at 21½, and Tamarack Junior lost ¾, to 16¼. Pioneer Gold was strong at 5⅞@5¾; New Haven and Hartford eased ½, to 174½; Maine Central gained 1, to 121; Bell Telephone shaded ½, to 224; United Gas 5s lost ⅝, to 81¾, and seconds 1, to 67.

Closing bid and asked:

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Atchison new | 11¾ | 12⅛ |
| Atchison pf | 22⅞ | 23⅛ |
| Boston & Albany | 215 | 217 |
| Boston & Lowell | 212 | 213 |
| Boston & Maine | 161 | 162 |
| Boston & Maine pf | 152½ | 155 |
| Boston & Providence | 202 | .. |
| C., B. & Q | 74½ | 76¾ |
| Chicago Junc. & Stock Yards | 105½ | 105¾ |
| Chicago Junc. & Stock Yards pf | 108 | 109 |
| Fitchburg pf | 92¾ | 93¼ |
| Flint & Pere Marquette pf | 33 | 35 |
| Mexican Central | 8⅝ | 8⅞ |
| New England pf | .. | 60 |
| N. Y. N. H. & H | 174 | 175 |
| Old Colony | 179 | 180 |
| Oregon Short Line & U. N | 15 | 16 |
| Union Pacific | 6⅞ | 7⅛ |
| West End | 74 | 74¼ |
| West End pf | 91 | 91¾ |
| Wisconsin Central | 2 | .. |

BONDS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American Bell Telephone 7s | 103 | .. |
| Atchison 4s, new | 80¼ | .. |
| Atchison adjust. 4s | 46½ | 47 |
| Boston United Gas 1st 5s | 81 | 82 |
| Boston United Gas 2d 5s | 65 | .. |
| B. & M. R. ex. 6s | 117 | .. |
| B. & M. R. non-ex. 6s | 106½ | .. |
| C., B. & N. 1st 5s | 104½ | .. |
| C., B. & N. 2d 6s | 99 | .. |
| C., B. & Q. con. 1st 7s | 115½ | .. |
| C., B. & Q. con. 5s | 99¾ | 100 |
| C., B. & Q., Den. Ex. 4s | 94 | .. |
| C., M. & St. P., Dub. 6s | 120 | .. |
| C., M. & St. P., W. Y. 6s | 117½ | .. |
| Chicago Junc. & Stock Yards 5s | 109 | 110 |
| Chicago & North. Michigan 5s | 39 | .. |
| Chicago & West. Michigan 5s | 52 | .. |
| Cons. Railroad of Vermont 1st 5s | 51 | .. |
| Fre., Elk. & M. V. 1st 6s | 127 | .. |
| Fre., Elk. & M. V. Uns. 6s | 127 | .. |
| K. C., Clinton & Spr. 5s | 50 | 60 |
| K. C., Ft. Scott & Gulf 7s | 107 | 110 |
| K. C., Ft. Scott & Mem. 6s | 80½ | 82½ |
| K. C., M. & B. 4s | .. | 66½ |
| K. C., M. & B. inc. 5s | 23 | 24 |
| K. C., M. R. & Bridge 6s | .. | 97 |
| K. C., St. J. & C. B. 7s | 118 | .. |
| Little Rock & Ft. S. 7s | 80 | 90 |
| Louisville, Evans. & St. L. 1st 6s | 100 | .. |
| Marq., Ho. & Onton. 6s | 107 | .. |
| Mexican Central con. 4s | 67¼ | 68 |
| Mexican Central 1st con. inc. 8s | 17½ | 18 |
| Mexican Central 2d con. inc. 3s | .. | 8½ |
| New York & New Eng. 7s, ex. coup. | 120 | .. |
| New York & New Eng. 6s, ex. coup. | 113½ | 80 |
| Ogdens. & L. Cham. 6s | .. | .. |
| Oregon Short Line 6s | 116½ | .. |
| Oregon Short Line & U. N. 6s | 75½ | 76½ |
| Wisconsin Central 1st 5s | 39¼ | 40 |
| Wisconsin Central inc. 5s | 5 | .. |

MINING COMPANIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aetna (quicksilver) | .. | 4 |
| Allouez | .. | 1 |
| Arnold | 3½ | 3⅝ |
| Atlantic | 21 | 22 |
| Boston & Montana | 120¾ | 121 |
| Butte & Boston | 16⅛ | 16⅜ |
| Calumet & Hecla | 375 | 380 |
| Centennial | 8 9-16 | 8⅝ |
| Copper Falls | 4⅞ | .. |
| Franklin | 10½ | 11½ |
| Gold Coin Mines | 3½ | 3⅝ |
| Humboldt | .45 | .50 |
| Kearsarge | 18¼ | .. |
| National | .30 | .. |
| Osceola | 34 | .. |
| Pioneer (gold) | 5⅝ | 5⅞ |
| Quincy | 111 | 112 |
| Quincy, scrip, 3d ins. pd | 100 | 102½ |
| Santa Ysabel (gold) | 13 | 13½ |
| Tamarack | 120 | 121 |
| Tamarack, Jr. | 16 | 17 |
| Tecumseh | 2¾ | 3 |
| Washington | .5 | .5 |
| Wolverine | 9⅞ | 10 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bell Telephone | 224 | .. |
| Dominion Coal | 8½ | 8½ |
| Dominion Coal pf | .. | 83 |
| Edison Electric Illuminating | 145 | 155 |
| Erie Telephone | 66¼ | 67 |
| General Electric | 35¼ | .. |
| General Electric pf | 77 | 80 |
| Illinois Steel | 35½ | 36½ |
| Lamson Consolidated Store Service | 21½ | 22 |
| Mexican Telephone | 72½ | .. |
| New England Telephone | .. | 103 |
| Philadelphia Company | 17½ | 18½ |
| Pullman | 158½ | 159½ |
| Street Railway & Ill. Prop | .. | 30 |
| United States Oil | 18 | 18¼ |
| United States Rubber | 20 | 20½ |
| United States Rubber pf | 73 | 73½ |
| Westinghouse Electric | 24½ | 25½ |
| Westinghouse Electric pf | 51 | 51½ |

UNLISTED SECURITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American Sugar Ref | 116⅝ | 116½ |
| American Sugar Ref. pf | 104½ | 105 |
| Fort Wayne Electric | .50 | .51 |
| Fort Wayne Trust, (A) | 2 | 3½ |
| Merced Gold Mining | 9 | 9½ |
| Old Dominion Copper Mining | 16¼ | 16½ |

## TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 8th day of March, 1897:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gold coin | $143,264,852 | |
| Gold bullion | 45,075,649 | |
| Total | $188,340,502 | |
| Net outstanding gold certificates | 37,535,709 | |
| Balance | | $150,804,733 |
| Standard silver dollars | $381,686,046 | |
| Silver bullion | 816,716 | |
| Total | $382,502,762 | |
| Net outstanding silver certificates | 364,299,171 | |
| Balance | | 18,203,591 |
| Standard silver dollars of 1890 | $9,762,048 | |
| Silver bullion of 1890, (cost) | 107,684,232 | |
| Total | $117,446,280 | |
| Less outstanding Treasury notes | 117,446,280 | |
| United States notes | 89,673,095 | |
| Net outstanding currency certificates | 77,155,000 | |
| Balance | | 12,518,095 |
| Treasury notes of 1890 | $27,308,168 | |
| National bank notes | 14,590,488 | |
| Fractional silver coin | 15,844,386 | |
| Fractional currency | 89 | |
| Minor coin | 1,273,539 | |
| Deposits in National banks | 16,339,324 | |
| Bonds and interest paid | 460,901 | |
| Total | $76,025,797 | |
| Less National bank 5 per cent. fund | 8,569,943 | |
| Outstanding checks and drafts | 4,449,058 | |
| Disbursing officers' balances | 26,603,099 | |
| Post office Department account | 3,288,939 | |
| Miscellaneous items | 2,445,941 | |
| Total | $45,306,892 | |
| Balance | | 30,718,904 |
| Available cash balance, including gold reserve | | $212,245,324 |

RECEIPTS.

| | This Day. | This Month. | This Fiscal Year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Customs | $481,382 | $3,456,877 | $93,955,664 |
| Internal revenue | 717,479 | 3,462,995 | 102,698,277 |
| Miscellaneous | 17,081 | 215,812 | 16,823,636 |
| Total | $1,215,893 | $7,135,685 | $213,477,579 |

EXPENDITURES.

| | This Day. | This Month. | This Fiscal Year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Civil and miscellaneous | $407,000 | $992,000 | $65,578,515 |
| War | 175,009 | 341,000 | 34,331,409 |
| Navy | 5,000 | 103,000 | 23,202,432 |
| Indians | 54,000 | 2,028,000 | 10,189,124 |
| Pensions | 500,000 | 4,565,000 | 100,254,259 |
| Interest | 38,000 | 254,000 | 28,754,592 |
| Total | $1,189,000 | $8,333,000 | $262,810,334 |
| Excess of receipts over expenditures | 26,893 | †1,197,314 | †49,332,755 |

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

| | This Day. | This Month. | This Fiscal Year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Deposits under act July 14, 1890 | $51,000 | $513,250 | $9,446,890 |
| Redemptions under act July 14, 1890 | 15,830 | 207,655 | 6,153,363 |

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

| | United States Notes. | Treasury Notes. (Since 1879.) | (Since 1890.) | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To date | $472,508,082 | $87,506,920 | $560,015,002 | |
| This fiscal y'r. | 47,219,111 | 7,468,610 | 54,687,721 | |
| This month | 240,344 | 150,160 | 390,504 | |
| This day | 54,580 | 46,865 | 101,445 | |

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

†Excess of expenditures over receipts.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $717,479; from customs, $481,382, and miscellaneous, $87,031.

The National bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $301,130.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints and Treasury offices for the week ending March 6 was $415,529, and for the corresponding period last year was $361,028. The shipment of fractional silver coin from March 1 to March 6 aggregated $145,890.

## CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

### Stocks.

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 540 | Am. Sp. Mfg. pf | 13¼ | 14 | 13¼ | 13⅝ |
| 13,550 | Am. Sug. Refs | 116⅜ | 117½ | 116 | 116⅝ |
| 4,730 | Am. Tobacco | 76⅜ | 77⅝ | 75½ | 77¼ |
| 70 | A., T. & S. F | 12 | 12 | 11¾ | 11⅞ |
| 15 | A., T. & S. F. pf | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | 22¾ | 22⅞ |
| 580 | Chicago Gas | 77¼ | 77¼ | 76¾ | 76⅞ |
| 600 | C., R. I. & Pac | 67⅝ | 68 | 67⅝ | 67⅞ |
| 4,930 | C., B. & Q | 76⅝ | 76⅞ | 76½ | 76⅝ |
| 8,920 | C., Mil. & St. P | 76⅞ | 77½ | 76⅞ | 77¼ |
| 10 | C., St. P., M. & O | 55⅞ | 55⅞ | 55⅝ | 55⅞ |
| 3,550 | Cent. of N. J | 94¼ | 94¼ | 92½ | 93⅜ |
| 10 | Del. & Hudson | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 40 | Gen. Electric | 35 | 35⅜ | 35 | 35¼ |
| 1,740 | Louis. & Nash | 48¾ | 49⅜ | 48⅝ | 49¼ |
| 8,890 | Manhattan | 87 | 87 | 84⅝ | 85⅜ |
| 330 | Mo. Pacific | 22¼ | 22¼ | 21⅝ | 22 |
| 50 | Mo., K. & T. pf | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ |
| 15 | N. Y. Central | 96½ | 97¼ | 96½ | 97¼ |
| 10 | N. Y., Ont. & W | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ |
| 2,600 | Phil. & Reading | 24⅝ | 25⅜ | 24⅝ | 25¼ |
| 20 | Penn. C. & I | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 90 | U. S. Leather pf | 60 | 60½ | 59⅝ | 59⅝ |
| 410 | West. Union | 82⅞ | 83 | 82⅝ | 83 |

46,700

### Bonds.

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $6,000 | C. & O., R. & A. 1st | 100½ | 100¾ | 100¼ | 100¾ |
| 3,000 | Chi. & Erie 1st | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ |
| 9,000 | N. Y., C. & St. L. 4s | 105¾ | 106 | 105¾ | 106 |
| 10,000 | U. P., D. & G. 1st | 36¼ | 36 | 36 | 36¼ |

$28,000

## RAILROAD EARNINGS.

| | 1897. | 1896. | 1895. |
|---|---|---|---|
| CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN— | | | |
| Mileage | 576 | 576 | 576 |
| 4th week Feb | $24,916 | $33,956 | $29,609 |
| Month | 108,426 | 112,245 | 104,907 |
| From Jan. 1 | 162,123 | 148,416 | 156,379 |
| LOUIS., EVANS. & ST. L— | | | |
| Mileage | 372 | 372 | 372 |
| 4th week Feb | $26,454 | $35,623 | $29,248 |
| Month | 101,906 | 109,542 | 101,119 |
| From Jan. 1 | 202,304 | 219,402 | 201,721 |
| NEW YORK CENTRAL— | | | |
| Mileage | 2,395 | 2,395 | 2,395 |
| Month Feb. | $2,301,460 | $3,206,040 | $2,906,688 |
| From July 1 | 29,379,865 | 30,693,007 | 28,276,447 |
| KANSAS CITY, FT. SCOTT & MEM. for January— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 357,960 | 388,069 | 356,746 |
| Op. expenses | 256,563 | 271,540 | 248,018 |
| Net earnings | 101,397 | 116,529 | 108,728 |
| Charges | 112,013 | 114,585 | 108,070 |
| Deficit | 10,616 | *1,944 | *658 |
| For seven months— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 2,703,115 | 2,790,164 | 2,770,768 |
| Op. expenses | 1,833,669 | 1,914,695 | 1,897,450 |
| Net earnings | 869,446 | 875,469 | 873,318 |
| Charges | 813,638 | 807,128 | 779,189 |
| Surplus | 55,788 | 68,341 | 94,129 |
| *Surplus. | | | |
| KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM for January— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 115,474 | 115,508 | 92,711 |
| Operating ex. | 79,111 | 83,250 | 71,854 |
| Net earnings | 36,363 | 32,312 | 20,857 |
| Fixed charges | 16,507 | 13,867 | 11,229 |
| Surplus | 19,856 | 18,445 | 9,628 |
| From July 1 to Jan. 31— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 772,528 | 766,923 | 649,649 |
| Operating ex. | 552,490 | 594,781 | 511,992 |

# IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

### Sales by Private Contract and at Auction.

Stabler & Smith have sold for Albert L. David the four-story building, with store, on lot 20 by 75, on the northeast corner of Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to Peter Doelger for $32,000.

William Byrd has leased to David Mackoff for a term of twenty-one years, at $2,600 per annum, the three-story brick building which, for many years, up to recently, had been occupied as a hotel and Italian restaurant.

In the Trinity Building salesroom, yesterday, William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to J. Albert Northwood, 535 and 537 West Fifty-sixth Street, a vacant plot 50 by 100.5, for $10,025.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, 785 to 789 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, a plot 75 by 100, on which are three proposed brick four-story tenements that have been built up to three stories only, to the plaintiff, Charles Unanangst, for $17,825.

### To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

TUESDAY, MARCH 9.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 346 East Fifty-second Street, south side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, 20 by 100.5, five-story brownstone-front flat; also, 342 and 344 East Fifty-second Street, south side, adjoining above, 20 by 100.5 each, two five-story brownstone-front single flats; also, 334 and 336 East Fifty-second Street, south side, 20 by 100.5 each, two five-story brownstone-front single flats; also, executor's sale, northwest corner of South and Jackson Streets, 50 by 84.6, one-story frame and two two-and-a-half-story brick buildings; also, executor's sale, East Seventieth Street, north side, 323 feet east of Avenue A, 50 by 200.10, running through to Seventy-first Street, vacant.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, lots 27 to 33 inclusive, in block 518, lots 34 to 40, inclusive, and lot 47 in block 517, map of property of James L. Parshall, and described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of lot 27 and running east, across Jackson Avenue, 225.0½ by south 120 by east 87.6, to Forest Avenue, by south along same 18.11½ by west, and again crossing Jackson Avenue 312.6½ by north 139.2. Due on judgment, $14,502; subject to first mortgage for $16,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, Stebbins Avenue, east side, 128.8½ feet north of Westchester Avenue, 150 by 90, with three-story frame dwelling, 102 by 100, to be sold separately. Due on judgment, $13,275; subject to first mortgages for $10,125, distributed as follows: On the three southerly parcels, $1,500 each, and on the other five $1,125 each, all with accrued interest from Dec. 12, 1895.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, trustee's sale, 115 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, between Park and Lexington Avenues, 18.7 by 100.8, four-story brick tenement.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Luis James Phelps, referee, 331 and 333 West Fifty-third Street, north side, 375 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 34.11 by 42.4 by 39.7¾ by 47.4, two four-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $3,960.

By William J. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Norman T. M. Melliss, referee, 231 and 233 East Forty-third Street, north side, 121.1 feet west of Second Avenue, 50 by 100.2, five-story brick stable. Due on judgment, $8,883; subject to other mortgages, &c., for $30,250.

By John A. Van Rensselaer, foreclosure sale, Frank Adams Acer, referee, 809 and 811 Westchester Avenue, north side, 51 feet west of Eagle Avenue, 53.11½ by 94.1 by 61.4½ by 82.11, two four-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $6,051; subject to first mortgage for $20,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., referee, 351 East Nineteenth Street, north side, 160 feet west of First Avenue, 20 by 92, three-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,594.

At 59 Liberty Street, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction, or trustee's, sale, 213 West Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.5, one-story stable; also, East Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 148 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 102.2, vacant; also, East Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 249.11 feet west of Avenue A, 16 by 102.2, vacant; also, East Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 222 feet east of First Avenue, 21 by 102.2, vacant; also, Avenue A, west side, 51.1 feet north of Seventy-fifth Street, 25.6½ by 100 by 25.4½ by 100, vacant.

### THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

#### List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 34 to 38 Mott Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 56.9 by 58; James Naughton of 31 Mott Street, owner; Louis F. Heinecke of 62 Bowery, architect; cost, $22,000.

Sixty-seventh Street, north side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, for three five-story brick flats; Siegfried Willershausen of 60 Seventy-second Avenue, owner and builder; Ferdon & Ellicott of 1,335 Broadway, architects; cost, $60,000.

No. 114 Chrystie Street, for a six-story brick store and tenement, 25.6 by 87.7; Irving Bachrach of 375 Grand Street, owner; Louis Korn of 37 Malden Lane, architect; cost, $17,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 27.10 by 87; Schmuck & Montag of Southern Boulevard and St. Ann's Avenue, owners; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $56,000.

Nos. 63 and 65 Pike Street, for two five-story brick stores and tenements, 25 by 49.8; Joseph Kohn of 2,003 Madison Avenue, owner; George W. Kenny of 259 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $24,000.

Franklin Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, for four four-story brick flats, 25 by 75. James T. Barry of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Boston Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $60,000.

Franklin Avenue, east side, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, for a four-story brick tenement, 19 by 72, by same; cost, $12,000.

Mulford Avenue, east side, 275 feet north of Alice Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 18 by 28, Thomas Geis of Van Nest, owner; henry B. Bar of 15 Sixteenth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,400.

Ryder Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 50, John Mathew of 2,057 Prospect Avenue, owner; P. S. Lane of 4,203 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

Clinton Place, north side, 137.6 feet west of Grant Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 27 by 44.6, Helen J. Goldsmith of 307 West Thirty-fourth Street, owner; Ahneman & Younkhiere, architects; cost, $4,300.

One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, southeast corner Franklin Avenue, for a four-story brick flat, 25 by 75, James T. Barry of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Boston Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $18,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 75, Donald Robertson of 312 West Twenty-fifth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $16,000.

Forest Avenue, west side, 151.7 feet north of Home Street, for three three-story frame tenements, by Herbert Lounsbury of 134 Willis Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $13,500.

One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, north side, 125 feet east of Whitlock Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 36, M. McAndrew of 415 East Seventy-eighth Street, owner; Digan & Co., 1,293 Broadway, architects; cost, $2,000.

Samuel Street, north side, 84 feet east of Prospect Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, 35 by 36; C. McRae of 203 East Fifty-eighth Street, owner; J. McRae of 967 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $4,200.

One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, northeast corner Fifth Avenue; alterations to a one-story frame and iron shed; Cram estate, owners of ground; John F. Welch of 2,337 Seventh Avenue, lessee; cost, $1,000.

No. 37 Spruce Street, alterations to a six-story brick storage house; John D. Wendell estate, 79 Maiden Lane, owner; J. B. Snook & Sons of 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $500.

Creston Avenue, east side, 143 feet north of Wellesley Street, alterations to two two-story frame dwellings; Edward Elliot, owner; H. S. Boker of 492 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $200.

Ford Street, north side, 125 feet west of Webster Avenue, alterations to two two-story frame dwellings; Thomas H. Bopp, owner; Lyman A. Soull, architect; cost, $3,000.

Fulton Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, alterations to a three-story frame dwelling; Mrs. J. F. Schot of 837 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, owner; Fred M. Zimmerman of 1,300 Fulton Avenue, architect; cost, $1,600.

#### Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, March 8.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 62d St, 100.5x100; James B. Moore to A. J. Moore ..... $1
85TH ST, s s, 219 ft w of 8th Av, 20x102.2; Marion Thompson to L. Anna Erbacher ..... 1
86TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of West End Av, 20x102.2; L. Anna Erbacher to Marion Thompson ..... 1
67TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Cordelia A. Clarke and others to Siegfried Willershausen ..... 1
67TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Gertrude B. Cooper and others, executors, to same ..... 18,000
50TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Alice Farley to Helen Surbridge... 1
88TH ST, 24 West; George Edgar and others to Ina Campbell ..... 1
83D ST, n s, 117 ft w of Columbus Av, 16.4x102.2; Eliza A. Hall to Charles W. Lindsley ..... 1
45TH ST, 173 to 177 West; Henry Rosenblatt, as assignee, to Lewis Schiebe..... 1
PARK AV, e s, 75 ft n of 80th St, 25x100; George Dodson and wife to Emanuel Hochheimer ..... 150
MADISON AV, w s, 42.2 ft n of 80th St, 20x70; David Greenfield to Julie Greenfield ..... 10
1ST AV, e s, 60.11 ft s of 121st St, 20x80; Herman Huber and wife to August Jacob 10.
157TH ST, 642 East; Louis L. Conway to Henry Buckley ..... 16,750
106TH ST, n s, 406.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33.4x100.11; Gustavus L. Lawrence and wife to William H. Barnes..... 65,000
8TH AV, w s, 74.11 ft n of 143d St, 24.11 x100; Julia Crosby and another to Thomas H. Silkman and another..... 1
145TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 25x99.11; George W. Washburn and wife to William H. Barnes..... 63,000
101ST ST, s s, 225 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Henry C. Kleinhaus to Eliza A. Hall ..... 1
145TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; William H. Barnes to Gustavus L. Lawrence ..... 30,000
SAME PROPERTY; George C. Austin, referee, to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company ..... 8,750
BRYANT ST, w s, 25 ft n of Jennings St, 100x100; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Ernest M. Pletzsch ..... 100
BRYANT ST, s e corner of 173d St, 50x100; same to Jules Glorieux..... 100
27TH ST, 206 West; Stephen Stewart and wife to Charles A. Williams..... 15,000
19TH ST, 241 West; Charles W. Gould, referee, to Adele Kneeland, as executrix, &c. ..... 7,500
10TH AV, w s, 59.3 ft n of 26th St, 88.10 x100; Arthur J. Moore to J. B. Moore.... 1
67TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Kittie F. Marshall to S. Willershausen ..... 1
67TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.5; Gertrude B. Cooper and others to same ..... 1
110TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 19.11x26.5x28.6; Theodore Conkling and others to the New York Investment and Improvement Company ..... 1
110TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 39.11x26.5x48.9; Lizzie H. Zerega and another to Theodore Conkling and another ..... 1
124TH ST, s s, 90 ft w of 2d Av, 120x irregular to 123d St; Alexander A. Jordan and wife to Frank W. Jordan..... 1
101ST ST, s s, 225 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Robert T. Lindsley and wife to Henry C. Kleinhaus ..... 1
150TH ST, 540 West; Edward E. Ashley and wife to Richard M. Hoe, as trustee. 100
121ST ST, s s, 143 ft w of 7th Av, 15x100.11; Corinne Haase to Christian Haase ..... 1,000
2D AV, w s, 77.2 ft s of 85th St, 25x100x irregular; Henry Weiss and another, executors, to Lillie Weiss and another..... 12,000
FORSYTH ST, 206; Edward J. H. Tamsen, as Sheriff, to Norberth Pfeffer.... 110
100TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Charles H. Lindsley to Herbert T. Lindsley ..... 81,000
181ST, s s, 100 ft e of Creston Av, 50x100; John Reiner to William Reiner.... 2,000
DUNCOMBE AV, w s, Lot 151, n ½ part, on map No. 2 of Olinville; Emilie Baratti to Luigi Baratti, ½ part..... 1
30TH ST, s s, 154.4 ft e of 9th Av, 18.4 x98.9; Isabelle Allaire to John Morrison 18,000
122D ST, 61 East; John Kelly to Chessie E. Zeiler ..... 27,800
GREENWICH ST, 741; William H. Willis, referee, to Marie L. Deusnap, as executrix ..... 8,000
7TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x97.6; Elise N. Eickhoff to Frederick L. Marshall and wife..... 24,050
127TH ST, n s, 71.6 ft e of Hudson St, 23x80; Eliza J. Worthley to M. B. Ohlen. 9,000
SAME PROPERTY; Gardner Alexander, as trustee, to Minerva B. Ohlen ..... 19,000
96TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of Central Park West, 86x100.8; 96th St, n s, 375 ft w of Central Park West, 36x100.11; David E. Oppenheimer and others to Peter Wagner and another ..... 1
108TH ST, s s, 295 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Burton N. Harrison, referee, to Peter Stribhel ..... 2,575
2D AV, w s, 75.10 ft s of 111th St, 25x 79; Henry Weiss and another, executors, to Lillie Weiss and another ..... 14,000
115TH ST, n s, 310 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 100.10; Elizabeth L. Burr to Josiah Lockwood ..... 1
LOT 102, map of part of Hunt estate; Ephriam B. Levy to Michele Fiorelli and wife ..... 725
LOTS 491-492, map of Van Nest Park; same to Thomas S. Doyle..... 980
UNION AV, s e corner of Railroad Av, 25x100; Mary Lurig to George Hotchkiss
BROADWAY, e s, 425.11 ft n of Macombs St, 76.2x254.11x76.5x247.9; Myra G. Wheeler to Alexander Davidson ..... 600
126TH ST, 373 West; August Jacob and wife to Herman Haber..... 1
OLIVER ST, e s, 95 ft n of South St, 40x 50; Benjamin Weil and wife to Thomas Kerrigan ..... 10
SAME PROPERTY; Thomas F. Foley and another to Thomas Kerrigan..... 1
CHRISTIE ST, 55; Mary Asten to Leopold Kaufmann ..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Edwin N. Asten, by guardian, to same, (one-fourth part)..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Margaret M. Hayward and others to same, (three-fourths part) ..... 4,550
SAME PROPERTY; Leopold Kaufman and wife to Jonas Weil and another..... 13,650
DIVISION ST, 221; Dora Padwee to Samuel Padwee ..... 1
OAK ST, s s, 83.4 ft e of Oliver St, 24.8x 53.5; Mary J. Walsh and another to James P. Baldwin ..... 1
CHRISTOPHER ST, 14; Margaret Brophy, individually and as trustee, to Catherine Dellamore ..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Margaret Vance to Edward Kirby ..... 18,900
SAME PROPERTY; Edward Kirby to Margaret Brophy, as trustee..... 1

#### Recorded Leases.

ABRAMS, Nathan, to Louis Levin; 106 Madison St, 2 years..... $400
BROCKNER, Oscar, to Henry Weiss; 627 3d Av, 3 years ..... 1,900
COLE, William L., to Aaron Adams; e s of Washington St, 121.3 ft n of Spring St, 20.6x77.10, 5 years..... 1,500
EDGAR, William, estate of, to Neil McQuade; 75 West St and 14 Carlisle St, 3 years ..... 2,500, 2,750
HERMAN, Simon, to Steiner & Schroth; 90 3d Av, 3 years 1½ months..... 720
KOCH, George, to Andrew Farrell; 315 East 39th St, store, &c., 3 years..... 324
PADDOCK, R. Allan, referee, to Charles N. Crittenton; 2,019 5th Av, 21 years.... 1,500
WARD, J. Q. A., to John E. Stilwell; 7 and 9 West 49th St, 5 years..... 3,850
WALKLEY, Annie J., to John O'Toole; n s of Bear Swamp Road, "Rey Del Rey House," 3 years..... 540

#### Recorded Mortgages.

BARNES, William H., to John Ingles; n s of 106th St, 466.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... $40,000
SAME to Gustavus L. Lawrence; same property, 2 years, (two mortgages)..... 8,000
BUCHSBAUM, Aaron, and wife to the Brooklyn Savings Bank; 697-701 Greenwich St and 509 and 263 West 10th St, 5 years..... 50,000
BALES, Henry, and wife to William M. Kingland; n e corner of 5th Av and 112th St, 3 years..... 30,000
SAME to Cornelius F. Kingsland, trustee of Ambrose C. Kingsland; n s of 112th St, 96 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years..... 19,000
SAME to John A. Aspinwall and another, trustees, &c; n s of 112th St, 123 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years..... 18,000
SAME to Henry Rothschild; n e corner of 5th Av and 112th St, 4 months..... 35,000
BRISTOL, John I. D., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 45 West 74th St, 3 years..... 20,000
BALDWIN, James P., and wife, to William C. T. Baldwin; s s of Oak St, 53.4 ft e of Oliver St, 1 year..... 4,000
BUTTERLY, Peter, to Helene Gillman; s e corner of 10th Av and 15th St; also, 1st Av, e s, between 14th and 15th Sts, Lot 52, map of F. H. Delano and others, leasehold, 3 years..... 8,000
CORBETT, Louisa and John, and others to Ann McAnally; w s of Forest Av, 98.10 ft s of 163d St, 3 years..... 3,000
CONWAY, Louis L., to Emilie J. Murray; s w corner of 157th St and Melrose Av, 1 year..... 3,500
CAMPBELL, Isabella, to John Halliday; n e s of Suburban, or Gambril, St, 96.8 ft s e of Marion St, 3 years..... 1,300
DONAHOE, Hugh, and wife to Amelia Kappes; 36 Lewis St, 1 year..... 1,500
ERBACHER, L. Anna and Victor, to Marion Thompson; s s of 85th St, 219 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years..... 22,000
FERRAIOLO, Rosina, to Caroline Sangulinelli; w s of Courtlandt Av, 50 ft n of 151st St, 5 years..... 2,000
FIORELLI, Michele, and wife to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 192, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station, 3 years..... 200
GOODBY, Julius, and wife to Daniel McPherson; 210 Avenue A and 505 East 13th St; also 212 Avenue A, 1 year..... 5,500
HAAS, Solomon, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s w corner of 2d Av and 36th St, 3 years..... 65,000
HAASE, Corinne, to Domenic G. Colletti; s s of 121st St, 148 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year ..... 1,055
ISAACS, Kitty and Morris, to William P. Dixon and another, executors, &c., of Josiah M. Fiske; 81 Canal St, 5 years.... 24,000
ISAACS, Kitty or Gertrude, to Philip Goldstein and wife; s s of Canal St, Lots 690 to 692, map of James Delancey, 5 years ..... 5,000
JONES, George W., and wife to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 23d St, 209.4 ft w of 8th Av, one-half part, 1 year..... 4,000
KERRIGAN, Thomas, to Benjamin Steinhart; e s of Oliver St, 85 ft n of South St, 3 months..... 2,500
KAUFMAN, Leopold, to the Corn Exchange Bank; 85 Chrystie St, 1 year..... 13,000
KLEINHAUS, Henry C., to Charles W. Lindsley; s s of 101st St, 250 ft e of Columbus Av, 1½ months..... 7,350
KOCH, Frank, and wife to Solomon Moses; w s of Bradhurst Av, 50 ft s of 151st St, 1 year..... 3,000
KRAHE, Gottfried, and wife to Barbara Gebe; n s of 152d St, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 1 year..... 200
MARSHALL, Frederick L., and wife to William Rothschild; 57 7th St, 5 years. 15,000
SAME to Elise N. Eickhoff; n s of 7th St, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years..... 6,000
MORRISON, John, to Isabella Wallace; s s of 30th St, 164.4 ft e of 9th Av, 2 years 4,000
MEYER, Adolph J. H., and wife to Charles Frazier & Co.; s e s of 116th St, 110 ft e of 5th Av, demand..... 3,000
MILLS, Mary F., to John Laird; s s of 119th St, 135 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years..... 4,000
McKAY, Sarah M., to Walter L. Tyler, as committee, &c.; s s of 119th St, 148 ft w of Pleasant Av, 3 years..... 4,000
SAME to William F. and Clement H. Smith; e s of Avenue A, now Eagle Av, 450 ft s of 161st St, 1 year..... 665
SAME to Marguerite T. Ingalls; e s of Eagle Av, 467.2 ft s of 161st St, 3¼ years 2,700
SAME to Francis J. Schmid; e s of Eagle Av, 450 ft s of 161st St, 3¼ years..... 2,700
SAME to Agatha Bruckner; e s of Eagle Av, 525 and 483.10 ft s of 161st St, 3¼ years (two mortgages)..... 4,200
SAME to Sarah A. Williamson; e s of Eagle Av, 505 ft of 161st St, 3¼ years. 1,900
NEUS, Henry, and wife to Gustav Lange; 2,029 3d Av, 1 month..... 2,000
OHLEN, Minerva B., to Susan Travers; n s of 12th St, 71.6 ft e of Hudson St, 5 years ..... 12,000
PANZNER, Hugo J., and others to David J. King and others, executors, &c., of E. J. King; s s of 79th St, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years ..... 22,000
ROUSSEAU, David, to Clarence M. Hyde; e s of Mott Av, Lot 18, map of Villa Sites of Col. Lewis Morris, Twenty-third Ward, 1 year ..... 3,000
SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Edward M. Burghard; n s of 94th St, 102.3 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years ..... 40,000
THE PETTY-SOULARD & WALKER Realty Company to Mary L. Grannis; n s of 145th St, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 3 months ..... 17,000
SAME to Charles Unangst; n s of 145th St, 100 ft e of Brook Av, demand..... 5,500
WILLERSHAUSEN, Siegfried, and wife to Annie R. Baurdorf; n s of 67th St, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 10,000
WAGNER, Peter, and Robert Wallace to David E. Oppenheimer and Joseph Hamerslag; s s of 96th St, 325 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year ..... 35,660
SAME to same; n s of 96th St, 375 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year..... 14,097
ZOBEL, Frederick C., to Charles Dickinson, as executor, &c.; 14 Christopher St, 3 years ..... 24,500

#### Assignments of Mortgages.

BRIGGS, Thomas J., executor of Leonard Scott, to Eva L. Fenyes, (four assignments) ..... $35,741
CAMP, Frederic E., and others, executors, &c., of Hugh N. Camp, to Harriet E. Plant ..... 520
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY OF New York to Henry W. Ford, trustee... 1
DURYEE, Mary, to William P. Youngs... 10,000
FOSTER, Thomas K., to Thomas K. Foster as trustee ..... 17,000
HOLT, Charles H., trustee of Leopold Friedman, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee.... 37,160
HORNBY, Alonzo, individually and as executor of Frederick Hornby, to Frederick C. Hornby, (two assignments)..... 2
KELLOGG, James, to John Gilmour..... 2,700
JOSEPH, Fanny, and another, executors, &c., of Joseph Schwarzschild, to Adolph M. Bentheim ..... 2,000
LOW, C. Adolph, to J. Linton Thompson 24,000
OSGOOD, Franklin, to William H. Osgood, (two assignments) ..... 2
PATTEN, William S., to Harris Mandelbaum and another ..... 14,000
SMITH, William F., Clement H., to J. C. Julius Langbein..... 665
SONN, Hyman and Henry, to Louis P. Mahler ..... 3,020
STRIKER, James A., to Frederic J. Middlebrook ..... 1
TRAGESER, Perpetual, to James Kelly... 1,200
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Louisa Wapler ..... 4,000
WINSLOW, Edward, to William N. Crane 1

#### Lis Pendens.

53D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 19x100.5; Silas B. Brownell against Agnes B. D'Esplen and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
158TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 50x102.2; Stanley Golliek and another against Matilda Williams and others, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
147TH ST, n s, 383.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.8x99.11; Henry S. Riddell against John R. Simpson and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
61ST ST, n s, 174.4 ft w of 1st Av, 4.—x100.5; Jacob May against Tiene Alexander and Martin McAndrew, (to recover possession of property.)
47TH ST, 217 East; Alphonse S. Coper against Jacob Thyson and others, (to obtain judgment, &c.)
65TH ST, n s, 50 ft w of Park Av, 50x100.5; Thomas R. J. and William H. Hall against Thomas J. McLaughlin and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
GRAND ST, 606, leasehold; Philip and William Ebling Brewing Company against Charles Merkle and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
CENTRE ST, Lot 6, map of land of Thomas Walker, 24th Ward; John B. Livingston against Anna Lenz and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
LOT 467, map of Haight estate, Westchester; Ephraim B. Levy against Sarah E. Hillier, (to foreclose mortgage.)

#### Mechanics' Liens.

FOX ST, s w corner of 169th St, 29.7x63.6; August Stumpfel against E. O'Toole, owner; J. Henson, contractor..... $7
SAME PROPERTY—John Kershaw against same ..... 176
147TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Brook Av, 100x 100; Spencer and Bushmiller against Katherine P. Kitchen, owner and contractor ..... 153
CONVENT AV, s w corner of 144th St, 100.10x100; Salvatore Glaus against Frederico La Mura, as contractor..... 13
161ST ST, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 375x 100; Emma Lansdale against Jacob D. Butler, owner; F. La Mura, contractor. 30
74TH ST, s e corner of 3d Av, 102x135; Thornton Brothers against Henry H. Jackson, executor, &c., owner; James R. Breen & Son, contractors..... 7,274
GREAT JONES ST, 46 to 52, also 55; Joseph Buellesbach, as attorney, &c., against Thomas W. Keogh, owner; C. B. Keogh, contractor..... 570
SAME PROPERTY; Nicolo Messino and others against Thomas W. Keogh, owner and contractor..... 1,181
146TH ST, 785 and 787 East; National Wrought Steel Manufacturing Company against Edward Cook, owner; Edward and Thos. Cook, contractors..... 410
98TH ST, n s, 84 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 52.7x irregular; John Elder, Jr., against Abraham Krone, owner and contractor... 1,965
72D ST, s s, 525 ft w of West End Av x s irregular to 71st St, 88.3x204.11; J. Flemer & Koehler against Grace and James L. Osborne, owners and contractor ..... 7,500
165TH ST, n e corner of Fox St, 26x96; Kirk & Graham against Emma Mechmann, owner; Diedrich Sakariesen, contractor ..... 340
118TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100; Oscar Bjorkstrom against Filippo Cirrito and Antonio Gallo, owners and contractors ..... 470

## BUSINESS TROUBLES.

### New York City.

L. A. W. MILBURY.—Schedules of L. A. W. Milbury, wholesale dealer in rubber clothing, &c., at 43 Peck Slip, show liabilities of $14,347, nominal assets of $8,958, actual assets, $3,997.

MARTIN H. BADENHOOP.—Martin H. Badenhoop, grocer, of Bergen Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, Mott Haven, confessed judgment yesterday for $2,162 in favor of John and Henry Von Glahn for goods sold and delivered up to date. Ten days ago he gave them a chattel mortgage for $876. He has been in business three years and was also a partner in another store on Forest Avenue, Morrisania.

BRASE BROTHERS.—Deputy Sheriff Whoriskey yesterday closed up the store of Brase Brothers, grocers at 2,246 Eighth Avenue, on an execution for $1,553 in favor of Eide H. Tewes & Co., and an attachment for $248 from Cromwell G. Macy. The partners are Herman and Henry Brase. They have been in business at that place since August, 1890, and carried a stock of about $5,000. At the start Herman claimed to own a half interest in real estate worth $60,000, mortgaged for $20,000, but it is said that he sold it some time ago.

JOSEPH L. FOLLETT.—Joseph L. Follett, 695 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Harry L. Follett without preference. The assignor is a mechanical engineer, who has been interested in the sewing machine industry for the past twenty-five years, has invented many improvements on the sewing machine which have been patented in this and foreign countries, and has organized half a dozen companies at different times, based on his patents. One of his latest inventions is a machine to sell at $5. He resides at Mount Vernon.

SCAMMELL BROTHERS.—John J. Townsend has been appointed receiver for Scammell Brothers, ship brokers, of 29 Beaver Street and St. John, N. B., by Judge Beekman of the Supreme Court, in proceedings brought by Stern & Rushmore for the Bank of the Manhattan Company, to set aside the assignment made by the firm on Feb. 6, 1895, to Archer C. Puddington and William I. Whiting. The bank's claim is $5,667. Assets to the amount of $11,500, it was stated, have come into the hands of the assignee, while the total liabilities of the firm were $232,392.

### Out of Town.

JENKLE BROTHERS & LOEB.—The department store of Jenkle Brothers & Loeb of Charleston, West Va., failed yesterday. The assets and liabilities are about $100,000 each.

HENRY KAUFMAN.—An order of Judge Osborne of Brooklyn was filed here yesterday appointing John Naumer receiver in supplementary proceedings for Henry Kaufman, liquor dealer, at 38 Bogert Street, Brooklyn, on the application of Theodore Altschul of this city.

CARROLL & O'DONNELL.—Carroll & O'Donnell, the oldest dry goods firm in Rockville, Conn., made an assignment yesterday to John Middleton of Melrose, for the benefit of creditors. Liabilities, $13,000; assets, $3,000. John Middleton, the largest creditor, bought the $10,000 claim of Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, three years ago. Small New York creditors forced the assignment.

THE TENENDAHO KNITTING COMPANY.—The Sheriff yesterday received two attachments from Troy, N. Y., against the Tenendaho Knitting Company, manufacturers of knit underwear, at Mechanicsville, N. Y., one in favor of Charles W. Tomkins for $3,415, and the other in favor of Frederick Hartley for $400, both claims being for wool sold to the company. The attachments were served on two commission merchants here to attach any equity in consigned goods. The company was incorporated three years ago with a capital stock of $80,000. It had a sales office at 55 Leonard Street.

### Judgments.

Monday, March 8.

The first name is that of the debtor.

ADAMS, Isaac E.—Juliette R. Thomas.. $325
ALLEN, Matthew M.—Amasa Lyon..... 921
ALTMAN, Isaac, and Henry Rosenau—J. Shire and another..... 308
BISSELL, Mary V.—L. G. Bloomingdale.. 75
SAME—J. Hartjen..... 262
BRASE, Herman and Henry—Eule H. Tewes and another..... 1,553
BLAKELY, Dora H.—J. and A. Wilson.. 142
BOSKOWITZ, George W., John W. Lyon, George O. Heffter, and William H. Lewis —J. F. Wetter..... 501
BUCKBEE, John H., Jr., and George E.—F. F. Sargent..... 164
BADENHOOP, Martin H.—J. Von Glahn and another..... 2,162
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA—R. Delafield, costs..... 129
BRICE, Thomas F.—The Emerald and Phoenix Brewing Company..... 281
BAGOT, Peter and William J.—Givernaud Brothers ..... 221
CONTOIT, Lewis—H. Lauterbach..... 68
CUDDIHY, Joseph—M. Rosenfield and others ..... 71
CURLEY, Frank J.—J. C. Simon and others ..... 121
COOGAN, Matthew—Department of Buildings, New York..... 267
CLAPP, Ozro W. and Dwight O.—W. L. Carter ..... 2,557
SAME—Thomas F. Bushey..... 4,487
CAMPBELL, Joseph, as executor, and Emma and Martha, as executrices, &c.—New York Life Insurance Company..... 176
CARPENTER, George H.—N. Low..... 89
COWAN, Martin—Charles H. Randall.... 127
CALLERY, John, and Thomas Lawrence —T. H. Wheeler Company..... 236
DALY, John—Lillian Demarest and another ..... 352
DOMINICI, Giovanni—The National Broadway Bank, New York..... 1,531
DOYLE, Annie G.—The New England Brownstone Company..... 355
SAME—Same ..... 243
DRAPKIN, Louis, and Jacob Kleiner—F. Rohkohl ..... 33
DANN, Jacob—M. Fishel and others..... 922
DE PLANQUE, John F.—G. Rokohl and another ..... 399
DIXON, Charles J.—The Mayor, &c..... 107
EMANUEL, Louis—D. Rossi..... 200
EARLE, Eugene M. and William P.—Alvaro Garcia and another..... 215
FEENEY, John—M. Powers, costs..... 104
FRANKEL, Aaron—A. Alexander and others ..... 78
FLAGG, William S.—A. B. Chase..... 267
FOX, Ignatz and Philip—J. Truempy..... 124
FEINGOLD, Jacob—J. P. McGovern, costs 104
FOUBERG, William and Rachel—I. Hoffman ..... 115
FLANAGAN, J. Emmet and Henry P.—Annie Grey..... 176
GREENE, Joseph P.—F. A. Newman..... 596
GOLDMAN, Nathan—S. Menzinsky..... 77
GUNST, Jacob M.—Elizabeth H. Gunst, costs ..... 212
GUTERDING, Jacob—Charles P. Williams 85
GRAY, Dennis—R. Pancoast and another. 149
KITCHEN, Katherine P.—J. Lanzer..... 126
HUMMELL, Lipman—A. S. Barton..... 185
HEITMAN, Robert—J. Spies and another 127
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## FURNISHED ROOMS.

29TH ST., 12, BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON, and 109 Madison.—Parlor floor; single rooms; $5 weekly upward; gentlemen.

45TH ST., 34 WEST.—Private family; large, square room for gentlemen.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ARCHIBALD BROWN PREACHES TO-NIGHT at 8 o'clock, in the Baptist Church, West 11th St., between Waverly Place and 4th St. J. H. Burke sings.

COME HEAR
**FERDINAND SCHIVEREA**
in Cooper Union, 3d Av., 8th St., to-day at 3 P. M. Doors open at 2:30. F. H. Jacobs will sing. All welcome. Seats free.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

**NO EXTRA CHARGE.**

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

**Care of Houses.**

CARE OF HOUSE.—To take care of house for the Summer by a young married woman, with first-class references. L. D., Box 374 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

**Chambermaids.**

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent chambermaid and seamstress; willing, obliging; Protestant; personal city reference. 234 East 76th St., Downey's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to assist with children in a private family; city reference. Call Tuesday, 236 West 16th St., Smyth's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—Lady would like to find situation for her two girls; chambermaid and waitress; cook and laundress; family going abroad; references. 270 West 93d St.

**Companions.**

COMPANION.—Lady as companion, or would assume care of child or young miss; best references given and required. A. E. C., Box 181 Times Office.

**Cooks.**

COOK—Permanent place by good Protestant cook; understands all kinds of good family cooking; can give the best city reference where lady can be seen. 345 East 41st St., Cummings's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as competent cook and plain laundress in private family; good city reference. 256 West 85th St., janitor's bell.

COOK.—By a competent woman; where kitchenmaid is kept; or in small private family. Can be seen at last employer's Tuesday, at 106 East 36th St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; competent in all branches of cooking and baking; excellent pastry; best references. M., 930 2d Av., care of Lundstrom.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class cook and laundress; city or country; city reference and Jersey City references. R. Moran, 78 Grand St., Jersey City.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a girl in small family; good cook and laundress. Call or pay car fare, 348 West 17th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as excellent plain cook; best reference. M. Deighman, 409 West 54th St.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as cook; city or country; good reference; all kinds family cooking. 212 East 44th St.

COOK.—By competent cook; private family; no objection coarse washing; best city reference. 115 East 45th St., basement bell.

COOK.—By a German woman as cook in an American family; best references; understands business thoroughly. 242 West 30th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands getting up dinners and luncheon parties; best city reference. Address, two days, Cook, 650 3d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook in private American family; reference; city or country; no cards. Koehler, 371 8th Av.

COOK.—By a young woman as an experienced cook in a private family; first-class reference. 793 6th Av., second bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; New York references. 128 East 28th St., care of Carrigan.

COOK, &c.—Widow will go out day or week; first-class cook; or will take care of bachelor's apartment. Westerfield, 335 East 36th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; best reference from last employer. 133 West 72d St.

COOK.—By first-class German cook in private family; best city references. 448 West 37th St.

**Dressmakers.**

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists, sleeves; remodeling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Dieden; will make gowns from $7 to $14, by day; latest style; city reference. 202 West 43d St.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—By the day; terms, $1.50; references. 169 East 33d St.; ring twice.

**Lady's Maids.**

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; excellent hairdresser, packer, and seamstress; first-class references. B., Box 216, 152 6th Av.

LADY TRAVELING WISHES SITUATION FOR her maid as seamstress, or help with children; best references. Mrs. Horner, 135 East 33d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent maid and seamstress to lady or grown children; willing to assist with chamberwork; city reference. M. C., Box 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID.—By a settled French person; dressmaker, coiffeuse; accustomed to travel; city, country; will make permanent or temporary arrangement. Helene, Box 271 Times Uptown Office, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID.—To a lady or grown children; by a quiet, educated, experienced North German; good seamstress, dressmaker, cut, fit, traveling, and packing; excellent reference. Maid, 15 Sutton Place.

MAID.—By a North German Protestant as maid to growing up children or a young lady; will assist with chamberwork; reference. F. R., 230 East 78th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS, &c.—As maid and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; country; city reference. 138 East 28th St., care Corridan.

MAID.—By a competent maid; good hairdresser and packer; can give massage; city references. F., 236 3d Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a North German; city reference. M. M., Box 206, 152 6th Av.

**Laundresses.**

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman as excellent laundress in private family; assist with other work; personal reference. 426 3d Av., near 30th St., second flight, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman as laundress in a private family; personal reference. E. M., Box 267 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class colored laundress; gentlemen's and family washings by the week or dozen; references. Mrs. Johnson, 128 West 30th St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By first-class laundress; assist chamberwork; city or country; good city reference. 321 East 24th St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as laundress; willing to assist in any other work; good reference. 161 East 39th St.

**Nurses**

NURSE.—By a cheerful, companionable, kind-hearted woman, as nurse to invalid gentleman; understands fine housekeeping; used to traveling in foreign countries; speaks several languages; best references from prominent persons. Mrs. Wintfort, Larchmont, N. Y.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to find a situation for a competent nurse for one child, whom she can highly recommend. Call on Tuesday and Wednesday, between 10 and 1 A. M., 52 West 57th St.

NURSE.—Experienced French Protestant woman as nurse; take entire charge of young infant; good seamstress; best city reference; speaks English. Robins, 590 3d Av., first floor.

NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant, North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 388 Park Av.; fourth bell.

NURSE.—By a respectable woman as nurse in a private family; best references. 565 9th Av.; ring three times.

NURSE.—By a neat German girl to take care of children; willing to assist with upstairs work. 430 East 78th St.; ring second bell.

NURSE, &c.—By young girl in private family as nurse for grown children and do sewing; city reference. N. C., Box 73, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—By competent North German Protestant girl; to grown children and sewing. Ruppert, 57 East 101st St.

**Seamstresses.**

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent seamstress; understands dressmaking, and all family sewing; no objection to country; best city references. 344 East 65th St., third bell.

**Waitresses.**

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a competent English waitress or parlormaid; best city references. M. A., Box 270 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a competent waitress or parlormaid; best city references. M. O'B., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a girl to do waiting or chamberwork and waiting in a small private family. Call Tuesday morning, 112 East 37th St. Lady can be seen.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a respectable young woman as first-class waitress or parlormaid; best city reference. M. B., Box 270 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—Understands her work thoroughly; serves wines; careful with china; best references; wages, $22. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; five years' reference; lady can be seen. 210 East 58th St.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

**NO EXTRA CHARGE.**

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

**Waitresses.**

WAITRESS.—By a neat Swedish girl as waitress in private family; experienced; good reference. E. L., 110 West 14th St.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; best city reference; private family. 137 West 27th St.

**Miscellaneous.**

A LADY WHO HAS BEEN DAILY COMPANION, chaperon, for eight years to a young lady in London, England, wishes a similar post, or will act as guide to American ladies visiting England; best references. Mrs. Hubert, 52 Lower Sloane St., London.

CARETAKER.—By caretaker, to take care of invalid lady or gentleman. S. E, B., Box 205, 526 6th Av.

COMPETENT GIRL TO MIND CHILDREN and sew, cut, and fit. 323 East 59th St., ring twice.

TELEGRAPHER, STENOGRAPHER, &c.—As a telegrapher, stenographer, typewriter, and single entry bookkeeper; salary moderate; unexceptionable references. Irene Hughes, 106 1st St.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

**Butlers.**

BUTLER.—By a sober, steady, experienced Englishman; lived with best families; age, 38; height, 5 feet 9 inches; well recommended. D. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By competent man as first-class butler in private family; understands business in all branches; best city reference. G. V., 145 West 31st St.

BUTLER or VALET.—Five and three years; first-class reference. P. A., Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a single man, speaking French and English; seven years' city references. Butler, 917 4th Av., corner 58th St., Camacho's bell.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly reliable young man; eight years' best city reference; is a good valet and silver cleaner. F., 157 East 33d St.

BUTLER, &c.—As butler, valet, or steward of yacht. W. B., care of A. Bedford, 305 West 114th St.

BUTLER.—By Protestant; thoroughly understands his duties; best city references; city or country. 513 East 83d St., Dahlqvist's bell.

BUTLER or VALET.—By young Swede; experienced; best city references. Johnson, 201 East 28th St.; Mattly.

BUTLER.—Swede; first-class; first-class city references from present employer; can be seen mornings. 37 Riverside Drive.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly experienced man; best personal city references. G. L., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

**Coachmen.**

COACHMAN.—A gentleman giving up horses wishes to secure a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Coachman, 4 East 56th St.

COACHMAN.—By a Scotch Protestant; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses; sober and reliable; first-class reference. James Stewart, 406 West 31st St.

COACHMAN.—Married; no incumbrance; good city driver; three years' reference, and last employer can be seen; city or country. J. C., 331 West 52d St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; married; best city reference; country preferred. W. F., 103 East 54th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young Swede; city or country; well recommended by last employer. 236 East 57th St.

**Gardeners.**

GARDENER.—Married; no family; Swiss; 30 years; experienced in greenhouse culture, palms, Croton, Dracaena roses, carnations, grapes, &c.; ornamental bedding, shrubs, and trees; fruits and vegetables; lawns and roads; first-class reference. P. Haessig, Hoosick, N.Y.

GARDENER.—By single man; age thirty-four; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; capable of taking care of a first-class gentleman's place. Gardener, 37 East 19th St., seed store.

GARDENER.—By German; married; experienced in greenhouse, raising flowers, fruits, vegetables, planting and growing ornamental trees and shrubs, formation of lawns; also management of live stock. Charles Bickel, 211 Chrystie St.

GARDENER.—Without children; has practical experience in all branches; take entire charge; well-kept place and farm; understands dairy, poultry. Gardener, 204 East 44th St.

**Second Men.**

SECOND or THIRD MAN.—Private house; first-class city reference. Felb, 61 Lexington Av.

**Useful Men.**

USEFUL MAN.—English; private family; understands furnaces, silver, brasses, windows; all kinds indoor work; eight years' city references. H. B., 753 6th Av.

**Valets.**

VALET or BUTLER.—By a Swiss German; single; Protestant; like to travel, or private family; good personal references, present employer. H. Burker, 19 West 31st St.

VALET.—By a young Englishman as valet in bachelor's apartment or club, or to one or more gentlemen; excellent city references. E. A. J., Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

VALET.—By German; single; 37; speaks French and English; with young gentleman or bachelors or in institution; best references; city or country. A. S., Box 400, 1,334 3d Av.

VALET.—By a young man who understands his duties. A. C., Box 264 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

**Miscellaneous.**

COMPANION, &c.—By American young man with party as companion and attendant; understands massage, &c.; neat, willing, and obliging; will travel anywhere if necessary. Private, 1,242 Broadway.

ENGINEER.—Twenty years' experience in printing business as chief and superintendent of repairs and purchases; cylinder and Universal presses; bindery machinery, old and new model sewing chamber and other makes of folders; also hydraulic and covering machines, with a thorough knowledge of electric lights, dynamo, and motors; desires situation where capability and sobriety are desired. American, Box 201 Times.

JANITOR.—In an office building or private flat; by a married couple; no incumbrance; good city references. J. M. F., Box 151 Times Office.

NURSE, &c.—As nurse, companion, masseur; chronic, alcoholism, insane, narcotics, or invalid; unexceptionable references; willing; barber; shaves; valets; travels. Thompson, 72 West 50th St.

YOUNG MAN, SPEAKING AND WRITING fluently Italian, French, and English, well educated, extensively traveled, wants occupation. D. L. C., Box 113 Times Office.

## HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

CAREFULLY SELECTED DOMESTICS. ST. Bartholomew's Employment Bureau, 209 East 42d St.

WANTED—Young lady to canvass among dressmakers and other lines of trade for a leading publication. Address Daily, Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—A maid and seamstress at 379 5th Av.; call, after 11 o'clock, with references.

## HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Men everywhere to act as private detectives under instructions; experience unnecessary. Address, with stamp, Universal Detective Agency, Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—An active, intelligent man, with business experience, to secure advertising for one of the best-known daily newspapers in the country. Address PARK ROW, Box 101 Times Office.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.
**THE CHAMBERLIN**
Finest Hotel on Atlantic Coast.
Now Open. Apply for particulars to G. W. SWETT, Manager, Old Point Comfort, Va.

## HOTELS.

**HOTEL MAJESTIC**
Central Park West, 72d and 73d St., N. Y.
FACING CENTRAL PARK.
THE ELITE HOTEL OF AMERICA.

## INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

**LANGUAGES.**
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Sq., N. Y., and 73 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Free lecture, Sat. at 11; low fee; term begins now.

**The Misses Ely's School for Girls.**
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

**German** Thoroughly taught; moderate fee. 96 East 10th St. PROF. HEIDEMANN.

## INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE (LONG ISLAND) has been successfully educating Young Boys for thirty-five years. E. HINDS.

## DANCING.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th, private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GET RICH QUICKLY; Send for 800 Inventions Wanted.—Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway, N. Y., the leading house in the world.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLISS, LILLIE A. P.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Frank E. Bliss, husband of decedent, Barnes, Surrey County, near London, Eng., Trustee, and George Pancoast Bliss, Barnes, Surrey County, near London, Eng., a son of decedent; Minnie A. Pancoast, 34 West 31st St., N. Y. City; Louisa V. Archer, aunt of decedent and legatee, 34 West 31st St., N. Y. City; Mary A. Hallett, 142 West 104th St., N. Y. City; Archer V. Pancoast, Trustee and brother of decedent, and to all persons interested in the estate of LILLIE A. P. BLISS, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of April, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Frank E. Bliss and Archer V. Pancoast, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and County, at the City of New York, the 11th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Att'ys for Executors, 32 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
f23-1aw6wTu&ap6

COVERT, ALFRED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED COVERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at place of transacting business, No. 261 Washington St., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June, 1897, next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of November, 1896. MATILDA COVERT and EDWARD RUHLMAN, Administrators. FRANK H. REUMAN, Attorney for administrators, 88 Elizabeth St., New York City. n24-1aw6mTu

DARRAGH, ROBERT L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT L. DARRAGH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of December, 1896. EDGAR WHITLOCK, Executor; LAURA A. DARRAGH, Executrix. d22-1aw6mTu

DE GOVIN, ELOISA GOMEZ.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELOISA GOMEZ DE GOVIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Olcott, Mestre & Gonzalez, No. 35 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of May, 1897.—Dated New York, the 14th day of November, 1896. EMMET R. OLCOTT, ELOISA GOVIN DE ALFONSO, Administrators. OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attys. for Administrators, 35 Broadway, New-York. n17-1aw6mTu

DEIGHAN, LUCY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCY C. DEIGHAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edgar Whitlock, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of May next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of November, 1896. CHARLES YUNG, JOSEPH GOUNG, Executors. EDGAR WHITLOCK, Attorney for Executors, 291 Broadway, New York City.
n17-1aw6mTu

DONNELLY, JAMES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES A. DONNELLY, now or late of the City and County of New York, an absentee, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Aird Dempsey, her attorney, No. 281 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1897. SARAH A. McCORMACK, Temporary Administratrix. JOHN AIRD DEMPSEY, Attorney for Temporary Administratrix, 281 Broadway, New York City.
ja26-1aw6mTu

DUDLEY, FRANCES E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES E. DUDLEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Theodore E. Leeds, No. 3 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of February, 1897. JOHN L. DUDLEY, Administrator. THEODORE E. LEEDS, Attorney for Administrator, 3 Broad St., New York City.
f16-1aw6mTu

EILSHEMIUS, FREDERICK E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK E. EILSHEMIUS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 265 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of January, 1897. HENRY G. EILSHEMIUS, PAUL WILCOX, Attorney for Administrator, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. City.
ja5-1aw6mTu

ELLIS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ELLIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the offices of Putney & Bishop, their attorneys, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of March, 1897. WILBUR D. ELLIS, MILO M. BELDING, Executors. PUTNEY & BISHOP, Attorneys for Executors, 115 Broadway, New York City.

HOFSASS, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. HOFSASS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the place of transacting business, in Middle Village, New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of December, 1896. JOHN NEEDERSTEIN, Executor, Middle Village, N. Y. d8-1aw6mTu

JULIUS WATERMAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIUS WATERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of their attorneys, Messrs. Wolf, Kohn & Ullman, No. 203 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of August next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of February, 1897. LEOPOLD J. WATERMAN and SIGISMUND J. BACH, Executors. WOLF, Kohn & Ullman, Attorneys for Executors, 203 Broadway, New York City. f9-1aw6mTu

PURDY, CATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Catharine Purdy, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 54 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of June next.—Dated New York, the second day of December, 1896. J. HARSEN PURDY, D. AYMAR SANDS, Executors. JOHN M. BOWERS, Attorney for Executors.
d22-1aw6mTu

PELL, WILLIAM J.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lee Nutting, trustee; The Lovejoy Company, Albert W. Pell, Henry Lindenmeyr, Gustav Lindenmeyr, Henry Lindenmeyr, Jr., William Knoepke Pamphlet Binding Company, Miller, Sloan & Wright, Myrick Plummer, Watson F. Munger, William P. Dane, Heber Wells, Charles Schmolze, Francis H. Ross, Raynor & Perkins Envelope Company, Edward Kimpton, Oscar J. Maigne, American Lead Pencil Company, John D. Lohman, James H. Janey, Charles A. Jackson, Fitz A. Filian, Charles A. Breck, Frank H. Lovell, Frank H. Lovell, Jr., James H. Callendar, Benjamin W. Wilson, Jr., and William J. Pell, and to all creditors or persons claiming to be creditors of WILLIAM J. PELL, deceased, and to Ashbel P. Fitch, Comptroller of the City and County of New York, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the nineteenth day of March, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend on the application of Eugene C. Lewis and James A. Rogers, executors of the last will and testament of the said William J. Pell, deceased, for ancillary letters testamentary; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 19th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

BRIGHAM & BAYLIS, Attorneys for Petitioners, 37 and 39 Liberty Street, New York.
ja26-1aw6mTu

## WINTER RESORTS.

**LAUREL IN THE PINES.**
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

**HADDON HALL,** ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Directly facing the ocean. Every modern convenience and improvement, including hot and cold sea water baths in house; rooms single and en suite, with baths attached, &c., &c. Send for illustrated booklet. LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

Through Pullman Buffet train leaves Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. daily at 1:50 P. M., via Penna. R. R.

HOTEL TRAYMORE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Ocean front. Rooms en suite, baths attached. Service first-class and modern in every detail. D. S. WHITE, Jr., Prop'r.

## DRY GOODS.

PEARS' SOAP 5c, CUTICURA SOAP 7c, LYON'S Tooth Powder 7c, Libert's Violets 29c. JAMMES, 909 Broadway.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 13, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Aller*, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Aller.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 3 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis*, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per St. Louis";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Majestic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Friesland.")

SATURDAY.—At 5 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Aurania*, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Cape Haiti, Gonaives, Petit Goave, Carthagena, and Santa Martha, per steamship Holstein; at 12 M for Costa Rica, per steamer from New Orleans; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

WEDNESDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per steamship Allianca, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Allianca,") at 11 AM for Santos, per steamship Dalmatia; at 11 AM for Progreso, per steamship Panama, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Panama";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yumuri, via Havana.

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Port au Prince, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Allegheny, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Allegheny";) at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jeremie, Jacmel, and Aux Cayes, per steamship Alps, (letters for Belize, Guatemala and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Alps";) at 10:30 for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Senaca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem I., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem I.";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Grenada; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

SUNDAY.—At 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 AM and 2:30 PM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to March 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 27 at 7:30 AM., 11 AM., and 6:30 PM., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria) daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 27 and up to April 1 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., March 5, 1897.

## TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

**COOK'S TOURS TO EUROPE**
Arrangements suited to all. New routes, best accommodations.
High-class Select Parties, leaving March 27, May 8, 29, June 9, 12, 16, 26. Also,
GRAND SUMMER CRUISE OF S.S. OHIO.
70 days for $475 up, leaving June 26.
Special Programme of Lower Priced
VACATION TOURS TO EUROPE.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York.
Phila., 828 Chestnut St.; Boston, 332 Washington St.

**FRENCH LINE.**
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe..Sat., March 13, 8 A. M.
LA NORMANDIE, Delonclé..Sat., Mch. 20, 5 A. M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris, Parlor car seat and landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

**WHITE STAR LINE.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Majestic, Mar. 10, | Noon | Majestic, April 7, | Noon |
| Germanic, Mar. 17, | Noon | Germanic, Apr. 14, | Noon |
| Teutonic, Mar. 24, | Noon | Teutonic, Apr. 21, | noon |
| Britannic, Mar. 31, | Noon | Britannic, April 28, | noon |

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

**CUNARD LINE.**
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Aurania, March 13, M. | Umbria, Ap'l 3, 6:30 AM
Etruria, Mh. 20, 6:30 AM | Lucania, April 10, 11 AM
Campania, Mch. 27, 1 PM | Etruria, April 17, 3 PM
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
MASSACHUSETTS .....March 13
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents.
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

**HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.**
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. WERKENDAM, Saturday, Mch. 13, 10 A. M.
S. S. OBDAM.....Saturday, March 20, 10 A. M.
First cabin $57.50 and upward; second cabin $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 B'way, N. Y.

**CLYDE LINE.**
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Tuesday, Mar. 9
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, Mar. 12
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack.....Monday, Mar. 15
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack..Wednesday, Mar. 17
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 301 Broadway, N. Y.

## TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

**NORTH GERMAN LLOYD**
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aller, Tu., Mch. 9, | 10AM | Lahn, Tu., Mch. 30, | 10AM |
| Havel, Tu., Mch. 16, | 10AM | Trave, Tu., April 6, | 10A

# DEATH OF MRS. BEECHER

## The Venerable Widow of the Famous Clergyman Passes Away in Stamford, Conn.

## SHE WAS 84 YEARS OLD.

**Had Been Ill for Several Weeks, and Had Been Given Up Many Times, but Her Vitality Was Astonishing to Her Physicians.**

STAMFORD, Conn., March 8.—Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher died at 10:42 o'clock this morning at the home of her son-in-law, the Rev. Samuel Scoville, at 38 South Street, this city, where she had hovered between life and death for many weeks. It was just ten years ago to-day, and almost exactly at the same hour, that her husband passed away.

Mrs. Beecher's death had been expected at any time during the last two months. Her vitality surprised her physicians, who for several weeks had not given the slightest hope that she would recover.

Mrs. Beecher came to Stamford late last November to spend Thanksgiving with her daughter. On Nov. 27 the aged woman, who was eighty-four years old, fell in her bedroom, cutting a deep gash in the back of her head. She was recovering from this when, on Dec. 20, during one of several dizzy spells that followed the first accident, she fell again in her room, during the night, and fractured one of her hips. It was this that caused death. The physicians quickly saw that, even if she recovered, she would never be able to walk on that leg again. She gradually sank, her strength failed steadily, and several times during the last few weeks it was supposed that she would not live half a day longer. Her vitality was remarkable, however, and she rallied from what appeared to be the rigor of death.

Mrs. Beecher was unconscious for twenty-four hours before her death, and her end came peacefully. None of her relatives, except her daughter's family and a niece, Miss Bullard, was present. The family consists of Mr. and Mrs. Scoville and their son and daughter. William Beecher of New York was here yesterday, but he went home last night. All the kinsfolk are within easy call, however.

No arrangements have been made for the funeral, and it is probable that none will be made until to-morrow. It will be necessary to wait until the kinsfolk arrive in Stamford before the final decision is made.

The fact that the patient's rugged constitution had enabled her to rally from the very shadow of death several times in succession accounts for the absence of her children and relatives when the end finally came. Most of them were worn out with watching and anxiety, and were unable to be in Stamford last night and this morning.

### THE LIFE OF MRS. BEECHER.

**Experiences with Her Husband Before He Became Famous.**

Mrs. Beecher was born in West Sutton, Worcester County, Mass., in 1812. Her maiden name was Eunice White Bullard, her father, Dr. Bullard, being of English descent. She was educated in schools of her native town and at Hadley, Mass. About the time that she was pursuing her studies at Hadley, Henry Ward Beecher was at Amherst College and a classmate of her brother. Young Beecher accepted an invitation to spend part of a vacation at West Sutton, and there met his future wife when she was seventeen years of age. A strong and somewhat romantic attachment was formed, and they became engaged within a short time. Their engagement lasted more than seven years.

It is related that Henry Ward Beecher impulsively remarked to his classmate Bullard, sometime before he met the sister, that he never would marry a girl who could not sing. When he proposed marriage to Miss Bullard, therefore, she looked him squarely in the eyes and said quizzically: "But I can't sing, and you know what you once said."

Hesitating but an instant, the young lover tenderly took his future wife's hand and said significantly: "Ah, but that was six months ago."

In the Spring of 1837, after Mr. Beecher had been installed as pastor of a church in Lawrenceburg, Ind., his first charge, the couple were married. Mrs. Beecher was then twenty-five years old. The wedding was celebrated at the home of the bride's parents, and immediately afterward Mr. and Mrs. Beecher proceeded to their modest home in Lawrenceburg. From that period up to the day of his death Mrs. Beecher was almost constantly at her husband's side. She was always close to him in sympathy, and was his helpmeet in the highest sense of the word.

It was only a few years ago that Mrs. Beecher herself gave the following description of how she and her husband first went to housekeeping in two rented rooms: "A cook stove, a small square of an old carpet that just covered the middle of the room, an old bureau, a pair of candlesticks, a dozen plates, half a dozen cups and saucers and knives and forks were given us. We hunted up a study table and chair for Mr. Beecher, a single bedstead, a brass lamp from among the 'goodfor nothings' found in the seminary yard, cleaned and polished them, and sent them from the seminary to our home. Among other rubbish in that refuse that was thrown out to be burned were three shelves, the remnants of an old book-case. These were cleaned and varnished and placed back of the study table. The top of the table was covered with the well-cleaned remains of an old coat found also among the débris of college days. Now, what country parson could ask for a more convenient study table than this? A very cheap table covered with an old shawl, half a dozen wood-seated chairs, a cheap bedstead, husk mattress, and pillows completed what was to be the pastor's study and our parlor and bedroom. The small room was to be the kitchen, and in it the stove was placed."

At the end of two years' service the young preacher resigned his pastorate in Lawrenceburg, and went with his wife to Indianapolis, where they remained eight years, in 1849 they came to Brooklyn.

Of Mrs. Beecher's ten children, only four are now living, three sons and one daughter, Col. Henry B. Beecher, the eldest son, and William C. Beecher, are well known in this city, as well as in Brooklyn. Herbert Foote Beecher, the youngest son, has resided at Seattle, Washington, for several years. The daughter married the Rev. Samuel Scoville of Stamford, Conn.

In her girlhood Mrs. Beecher manifested a literary taste, and as she advanced in years she developed considerable ability as a writer. She possessed the gift of effective expression. For the past quarter of a century her pen has been busy. She began her career as a public writer by contributing articles on domestic topics to various periodicals. Some of these articles were subsequently published in book form, the first series issued making three volumes.

Mrs. Beecher published a book entitled "Letters from Florida" a great many years ago, and subsequently she put together reminiscences of her first years as a minister's wife, and issued them in book form under the title of "From Dawn to Daylight." Only a small edition of that work was printed. The publisher failed, and the publication of the book ceased so abruptly that it led to the untruthful rumor that Mr. Beecher suppressed the work.

Since the death of her distinguished husband Mrs. Beecher lived quietly and independently near Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn, amid her flowers, birds, books, and pictures. At times her modest home would be a radiant bower of flowers, masses of varied color in every window. The yard was invariably overrun with flowers and vines. With mental vigor unimpaired, Mrs. Beecher kept her pen busy almost all of the time, furnishing interesting articles for newspapers and magazines. In the Spring of 1891 she made a trip to the Pacific coast, and although nearly eighty years of age she enjoyed the journey apparently with as much zest as though she had been in her teens. The object of her trip was to visit her youngest son, Herbert.

Mrs. Beecher attended the public ceremonies of the unveiling of the statue of her husband in front of the City Hall in Brooklyn, on June 24, 1891, and since then she appeared in public on two or three occasions.

In August, 1895, Mrs. Beecher journeyed to Port Townsend, Washington, alone, for the purpose of celebrating her eighty-third birthday and to visit her youngest son Herbert Beecher. She stood the journey remarkably well. Two months ago she went to visit her daughter, Mrs. Samuel Scoville, in Stamford, Conn., and while there fell and fractured her hip. This accident proved too much even for her wonderful vitality.


*Ladies' Shirt Waists.*

*100 Dozen,*
in fine dimity or gingham,—detached white linen collar,—tucked yoke back,

*95 cts.,*
value $1.75.

*Lord & Taylor,*
Broadway & 20th St.


# NEW CHARTER COMMITTEES.

**Aldermen and Supervisors Appoint Representatives.**

The committees appointed by the Aldermen of this city and Brooklyn and the Supervisors of Queens and Richmond Counties have decided that the suggestions of the joint committees shall be presented to the Legislature at an early date by Alderman Windolph of this city, Samuel J. Underhill of Queens, Edward Doyle of Richmond, and Charles H. Francis of Kings. A special committee to draft special supplemental legislative bills will comprise Charles H. Francisco of Kings, Dr. John L. Feeney of Richmond, Elias Goodman of New York, and D. L. Van Nostrand of Queens.

An important item is the proposed plan for raising the salaries of members of the Municipal Assembly from $1,500, as the charter provides, to $2,500, and the salaries of members of the lower house from $1,000 to $2,000.

# TOBACCO FIRM'S DISSOLUTION.

**L. L. Warshauer Company Forced to Quit by the Cuban War.**

The L. L. Warshauer Company, wholesale dealers in tobacco at Malden Lane and Front Street, applied yesterday to the Supreme Court for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation, and Judge Lawrence appointed John V. Bouvier, Jr., referee, and set the order to show cause down for June 7.

The company has been forced out of business by the war in Cuba. Its business consisted of importing and dealing in tobacco grown in Cuba, and by reason of the war there, the transaction of business has ceased.

Wise & Lichtenstein, the attorneys, said the company has no liabilities and no assets, the proceedings being merely formal. It was incorporated on Dec. 5, 1893, with a capital stock of $30,000, the stockholders being La Belle L. Warshauer, President; Henry C. Rosenbaum, Albert J. Sellgsburg, Jacob C. Warshauer, and Elias A. De Lima, Treasurer. Last June the company showed assets, $136,000; liabilities, $66,000.

# GUSTAV LOESER RETIRES.

**Arthur Gibb a New Partner in Frederick Loeser & Co.**

A change was made in the personnel of the big dry goods firm of Frederick Loeser & Co., in Brooklyn, on Feb. 1. Arthur Gibb, for many years head of the notion department of Mills & Gibb's wholesale house in this city, became a partner, taking the place of Gustav Loeser, who retired in consideration of a cash bonus said to have exceeded $150,000.

John Gibb of Mills & Gibb has owned the controlling interest in Frederick Loeser & Co. since its incorporation, ten years ago. The firm was started by Frederick Loeser and John Gibb. Gustav Loeser acquired a share of his brother's interest, and Mr. Gibb gave an interest to his son, Howard Gibb, on whose shoulders most of the details of management have fallen. It was in a measure to relieve him of the work that has grown beyond the supervision of one man that his brother, Arthur Gibb, entered the firm. Frederick Loeser remains in the firm as a special partner, with a capital of $300,000, and Gustav Loeser retires altogether. There will be no change in the firm name nor in its methods of doing business.

**Tried to Steal Carson Tickets.**

Ernest Sulzer, fifteen years old, of 1,613 Third Avenue, was held in $1,000 bail in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday on his confession that he had broken into the Cook Tourist Company's office, at 2 Warren Street, with a hatchet early in the morning for the purpose of stealing tickets to Carson and money to carry him to see the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight. Two policemen of the Leonard Street Station heard him force the window of the place and caught him in the office. The lad has been in trouble before. His father told Magistrate Crane he could do nothing with him and considered him incorrigible.

**Cases of Prolonged Hiccoughing.**

Louis A. Levy of 643 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, was attacked by hiccoughs while reading a newspaper in his store on Feb. 26. The hiccoughs have continued at intervals ever since. At first the spasms recurred every eight minutes. Yesterday the spasms only recurred at intervals of three hours, the patient being able to take nourishment and sleep in the intervals.

William Bond of Glen Cove, L. I., who has suffered from two attacks of prolonged and incessant hiccoughing, is still very weak, although the doctors have succeeded in stopping the spasms.

**The Case of Morgue Keeper White.**

Hearing of the charges against Morgue Keeper White was continued yesterday before Commissioner Croft of the Department of Charities. Superintendent Murphy of Bellevue Hospital was the principal witness examined. He made many statements that were not responsive to the questions asked by Mr. White's counsel, and they were ordered stricken from the record. His evidence added nothing to the testimony before submitted. The hearing will be resumed at 2 o'clock to-day.

**Money for Industrial Schools.**

The will of Mrs. Elizabeth Smith was filed yesterday in the office of the County Clerk. The estate is valued at $250,000, and, with the exception of a bequest of $10,000 to the Industrial School Association of the Eastern District of Brooklyn and $10,000 to Branch No. 1 of the same association, all is bequeathed to nieces and nephews.

**Convention of Press Clubs.**

The Board of Governors of the International League of Press Clubs met yesterday at the New York Press Club to arrange for the annual convention that is to be held in this city in June. A reception and entertainment followed the business meeting.

Never could understand why men put off buying Spring overcoats until so late.

In March, the heavy overcoat invariably has that end-of-the-winter look; and beginning with March the light overcoat is heavy enough—except two or three days now and then.

Silk-lined from $20 to $28; many of them duplicated with serge lining at $5 to $7 less.

$15 will buy as good a coat as many men care to wear; some coats as low as $10.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.


# VESEY STREET SIDEWALKS

## No Decision in the Mandamus Suit Until the Fate of the Finn Bill Is Settled.

## POSTPONEMENT BY CONSENT.

**Public Hearings on the Obstruction Measure Promised—Unless Vetoed Merchants Will Likely Make It an Issue at the Election.**

The sidewalk obstruction question came before Judge Lawrence in the Supreme Court yesterday on two motions, but no decision was obtained. The first on the calendar was L. J. Callanan's petition for a mandamus to compel the Commissioner of Public Works to remove the obstructions on Vesey Street. The other was the intervention motion of interested property owners and merchants, who asked to be made parties to the action. E. M. Wight appeared as counsel for Mr. Callanan, and Charles Blandy for the other merchants. The Commissioner of Public Works was represented by the law department of the city.

When the motion for the mandamus was called, the Corporation Counsel stated that the city's attitude in the matter was passive; the Department of Public Works was willing to abide by any order that the court would make. There was no argument on this motion, and nothing further was done until the intervention motion was reached.

Mr. Blandy then argued that in view of the status of the Finn bill the court would save unnecessary trouble to defer the whole matter for a month. He explained that the Finn bill had passed the Legislature and was awaiting the approval of the Mayor and Governor. If it became a law the case would be greatly simplified. The contention at present was that no law existed to authorize the granting of permits for the use of the stoop lines. If the Finn bill received the Governor's signature, that contention would be disposed of.

Mr. Wight made no objection to postponement, and Judge Lawrence put the case over until the first Monday in April. Before this time it is expected that the fate of the Finn bill will be settled.

Should the Finn bill be vetoed, the mandamus proceedings will come up in April, and the fight for the removal of sidewalk obstructions will be resumed. For the next month things on Vesey Street are likely to remain as they have been. If the Finn bill becomes a law, it may be months before its constitutionality is determined in the courts. That it will be attacked on Constitutional grounds there can be no doubt, as many prominent citizens and several trade organizations have pledged themselves to make a test of it and fight it at every turn, even to the extent of making it an issue in the next election and seeking its repeal at Albany.

Corporation Counsel Scott will most likely give his formal opinion to the Mayor on the Constitutionality of the bill before the expiration of the week.

For the time being the whole matter rests with Mayor Strong and Corporation Counsel Scott. The Mayor has promised to grant a hearing on the bill before giving it his approval, and he will have an opportunity to see how thoroughly in earnest the people are in opposing the growing evil of sidewalk obstruction.

# A BLACKMAILER SENTENCED.

**Ten Years in Sing Sing Penitentiary for Edward J. Russell.**

Edward J. Russell, who was convicted in Brooklyn last week of trying to blackmail Almet F. Jenks, former Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn, was yesterday sentenced to Sing Sing by Judge Hurd. Before sentence Russell was asked what he had to say.

Russell said that when he pleaded guilty to shooting Phil Daly he was sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary, of which three years were commuted for good conduct. Russell feared that if he went back to Sing Sing he would have to serve three years in addition to the sentence the court might impose.

"Were you tried for blackmail in Ohio?" asked Judge Hurd.

"No, Sir. I was charged with blackmail, but Gov. McKinley discharged me after an examination."

Judge Hurd then sentenced Russell to ten years in Sing Sing. Mrs. Russell was sitting near her husband when sentence was pronounced. She gave way and cried silently, but made no scene. Russell's mother was not present, although she had been in court every day during the trial.

Upon motion of District Attorney Backus, the indictments charging Russell with extortion and sending a threatening letter to Mr. Jenks were dismissed.

At 2 o'clock Russell said good-bye to his wife, and was taken to Sing Sing.

Mr. Jenks's former wife, Mrs. Bird, expected to have been called to give evidence in this case, and was anxious to do so, but for some reason was not summoned. Yesterday, Edward M. Grout, a member of Mr. Jenks's law firm, sent a letter to A. N. Weller, counsel for Mrs. Bird, in which he expressed his and Mr. Jenks's deep regrets that Mrs. Bird had not been allowed to testify and deny under oath so much of the allegations of Russell's blackmailing article as reflected upon her.

**Wool Lost and Found.**

The wash from a passing steamboat tilted the lighter Mary Brust, loading wool at Pier 39, North River, yesterday, and 100 bales of wool rolled from her decks into the water. The Chapman Wrecking Company recovered the wool, which had lost none of its market value by immersion in the salt water.

**Acquitted Dr. McEnroe of Assault.**

Dr. William H. McEnroe of 153 West Twelfth Street, a brother-in-law of W. Bourke Cockran, was acquitted yesterday of a charge of assault preferred by George Picken, the janitor of the Presbyterian Building. He claimed the assault occurred in a quarrel about the doctor's dog.


*Tuesday, March 9th.*

*Ladies' Muslin Underwear.*

Cambric Drawers,
—Umbrella shape trimmed with embroidery—
50 cts.

Nainsook Drawers,
—trimmed with lace or embroidery—
$1.25.

Cambric Gowns,
—in various designs—
50c., 98c. & $1.25.

Nainsook Gowns,
—assorted designs—
$1.95.

Cambric Skirts,
—with deep ruffle of embroidery—
98c. & $1.25.

Cambric Skirts,
—with deep ruffle of torchon or point de Paris lace—
$1.95.

Changeable, Fancy Striped or Black Silk Skirts,
—Umbrella shape—
$5.00 & $7.25.

Misses' Drawers,
—sizes 2 to 16 years—trimmed with embroidery—
25 cts.

*Lord & Taylor,*
Broadway & 20th St.


# CAB EXPLOSION A MYSTERY.

**Police Have Been Unable to Find the Responsible Persons—Sulphuric Acid Was Used.**

The police were unable to give any solution yesterday to the mystery surrounding the explosion in a cab occupied by Jacob Schnitzer Saturday night. Acting Inspector Brooks, who had the matter in charge, said he was working on the theory that the explosion was not accidental, but could make no explanation of the case. Mr. Willis, the owner of the cab, who has been making an investigation, could throw no further light on it. The police are particularly interested in this case, as it has attracted widespread attention and has some strikingly romantic elements in it.

The officers yesterday took the cab mat, the fragments of the glass tube, pieces of the cab windows, and Mr. Schnitzer's dress suit and overcoat to Superintendent Murray of the Bureau of Combustibles. Mr. Murray said later that he had satisfied himself that sulphuric acid was used. What the adjunct was he did not know. Investigation to that extent, he said, is beyond the province of the department. A practical chemist will have to take the case in hand.

Mr. Murray said that of itself the sulphuric acid would not have exploded even if it had been kicked by any one. "What I marvel at," he continued, "is that Mr. Schnitzer was not killed. His readiness in raising his arms was all that saved him. If he had inhaled the fumes of that gas he would have been suffocated instantly. The condition of his clothing showed that clearly. The sleeves of his overcoat, on the under side, were deeply impregnated with the stains from the thick vapor."

Ventriloquist Duncan, when asked if it was not possible that he had a bottle of some acid which he had dropped in the carriage, said he carried no properties aside from his dolls, and that they had been taken to the Lotos Club from the theatre in a truck. The police were moved to ask the question because the trick of the smoking Irishman is an old one with ventriloquists, and sometimes sulphuric acid is used in performing it.

Jacob Schnitzer, who occupied the cab at the time of the explosion, was at his office at 4 Cedar Street, yesterday. He was the subject of much interest among his business associates, and was warmly congratulated on his escape from death.

# AN ADVENTUROUS BANTAM.

**A Flying Trip to the Top of The Times Building.**

A mysterious rooster made his appearance on the roof of THE NEW YORK TIMES Building yesterday morning, and gave two porters a lively chase. The two porters, however, were evidently unskilled in barnyard lore, for while they were attempting to put salt on his tail he flew, with a contemptuous chuckle, to one of the windows of the American Tract Society Building, across Nassau Street. The attempt of an office boy there to capture him alarmed him, and off he flew to the cornice of THE NEW YORK TIMES Building, across the way. He landed safely and began a promenade along the windows. He committed the fatal error of walking through an open window into an office on the ninth floor of THE TIMES Building, and his last earthly act was scaring a female typewriter out of her wits. Who killed him there has not been developed.

The mystery of his ownership was cleared up during the chase, when it was found that the janitor of the American Tract Society Building has a stock farm—on a small scale—on the roof of the building under his protection, and the little bantam, who was the cause of all the excitement, was simply out on a sightseeing tour.

**Anniversary of School No. 93.**

The fifth anniversary of the organization of Grammar School No. 93, at Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-third Street, was celebrated yesterday by the teachers and pupils of the female department. Musical exercises, recitations, and quotations from favorite authors were on the programme, prepared by the Principal, Mrs. Emma S. Landrine. A large gathering of parents and friends filled the assembly room. Commissioner William H. Hurlbut presided, and among those present were Commissioner Henry A. Rogers, Dr. William Thurman, and Manley A. Raymond, Inspectors of the district; Assistant Superintendents James Lee and Edgar Dubs Shimer, ex-Trustee Stillings, Miss Sophie J. Nicolai, Supervisor of Physical Education; Mrs. John Jasper, and Miss Daisy Jasper.

**The Rev. A. G. Brown in Cooper Union**

The Rev. Archibald G. Brown, the English divine, who has left a large London church for a visit to this country, talked to a thoroughly sympathetic audience in Cooper Union, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Rev. A. C. Dixon presided, and a number of clergymen occupied the platform. Mr. Brown spoke of the need of complete consecration. Meetings will be held in Cooper Union every afternoon this week, except Saturday.


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NOVELTY AND BEAUTY

are combined with comfort in our strikingly new designs of enamelled reed furniture for country cottages. The pieces are suitable for either parlor or porch. As this is the first appearance in this country of the latest European "FAD" it is wise to see them now, thus securing first choice of these exclusive novelties.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET


# DR. BUCHANAN'S AFFECTIONS

## More Testimony in His Widow's Suit Against Mrs. Foster for Alienation.

## DAUGHTERS ON THE STAND.

**They Tell of a Happy Home Life Up to a Certain Time and Then of a Change—More Details of Matters Spoken Of by the Plaintiff.**

Further testimony was given yesterday for the prosecution in the suit on trial before Justice Bookstaver in the Supreme Court, in which Mrs. Margaret P. Buchanan is seeking to recover $50,000 damages from Mrs. Kate M. Foster for the alienation of the affections of her husband, Dr. Alexander Buchanan, now dead.

The first witness heard was Mrs. Margaret Louise Buchanan, a daughter of the plaintiff. She testified that she was acquainted with Mrs. Kate M. Foster and of course knew of the home life of her parents. Prior to March, 1886, and as far back as 1875—about as far back as her memory ran—the relations between her father and mother were most friendly. Her father was the happy head of the family. He was always kind to his wife, and took good care of the children. He led in family worship. He did not permit his children to read secular books or Sunday newspapers on Sunday. Dr. Buchanan always provided everything the family needed. Prior to March, 1886, the witness never heard her father make any complaint of her mother's conduct.

In July, 1888, Mrs. Buchanan testified, she went with her father and husband to see Mrs. Foster off on the Etruria for Europe. As the ship was about casting off, she saw Mrs. Foster throw her arms about Dr. Buchanan's neck and kiss him, and heard her cry out: "For God's sake, don't let anybody take you away from me, doctor!" He made no reply. That was the last occasion the witness met Mrs. Foster.

**When the Change Came.**

Never before January, 1886, had her father put hands on her mother in anger. Even under the strongest provocation, up to that time the witness had never heard him make use of any expression stronger than "Confound it!" Subsequent to that time his language was profane, violent, fearful. The home life became a continual struggle, a hideous nightmare—exactly the reverse of what it had been.

Mrs. Buchanan said that she was married Dec. 22, 1887, in her father's office, 66 West Thirty-sixth Street—Mrs. Foster's house. At the request of her father, Mrs. Foster, who had friends in certain furniture and dry goods stores, bought the wedding trousseau, as she could secure bargains. Her mother had nothing to do with the trousseau. In fact, she never said anything to her mother about her wedding.

Cross-examined, Mrs. Buchanan said that after her mother's return from Florida, in February, 1886, she did not think her parents occupied the same room. He took the spare room. And when her mother had the plastering taken down in that room, he went to the front room, and she took a hall room. The witness had no recollection of having said that her mother abused her father and drove him from the house. Abuse was mutual between them.

The witness lived with her mother until her marriage. She was engaged two months, and her lover did not come to her mother's to see her. She met him at her father's office.

Q.—Did you let your mother know anything of the wedding beforehand? A.—No.

Q.—Didn't dare to? A.—Oh, I don't know about not daring.

Q.—But you were afraid? No reply.

Q.—Did you send word to either of your sisters? A.—No.

Col. James took up the Etruria episode. The witness said there were many passengers and their friends on the vessel, and just before the ship started they were massed about the companionway.

Q.—And you kissed Mrs. Foster good-bye? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did your husband kiss her? A.—No.

Q.—And your aged father—he was fifty-seven then, I believe—followed your example? A.—No. I kissed her in the saloon.

Q.—Your father was her tenant, was he not? A.—Yes.

Q.—And in her absence she did not want to lose him? The witness did not reply.

On re-examination, the witness said she would not go home from the pier with her father. The rupture between her father and herself came after Mrs. Foster's return. The witness refused to call on Mrs. Foster, and her father refused to call on her.

**Miss Marcella Buchanan's Story.**

Miss Marcella Buchanan, a daughter of the plaintiff, testified to the pleasant home life and her father's kind and exemplary conduct until the change came, in 1886. "This change," said she, "consisted principally, I may say wholly, in his treatment of my mother." She remembered one occasion, when a package was brought to the house from some store, her father took it, and, with a furious manner, threw it on the stairs, breaking the wrapping and scattering the contents. She knew nothing of the letter box or modeling clay incidents, nor of her mother's taking her father's signs down or of putting wet clothes in his carriage. She saw the music box in the hall, near her father's door.

In cross-examination Col. James led the witness back to the music box episode, and asked:

Q.—How many tunes did it play? A.—Two.

Q.—What were they? A.—One of them was "Home, Sweet Home." There was general tittering.

"The other wasn't 'Who Will Care for Mother Now'?" More tittering. The witness did not reply.

William Gordon, a mason and plasterer, testified that he repaired Dr. Buchanan's spare room and office ceiling. Subsequently, accompanied by his wife and Mrs. Buchanan, he went to Dr. Buchanan's office, in Mrs. Foster's house, to collect his bill. The witness heard Mrs. Foster say to Mrs. Buchanan, "You have the money, but I'll take every cent of it out of you."

Mr. Gordon said he did not hear Mrs. Buchanan abuse Mrs. Foster. "I can't remember long stories, anyway."

Q.—Did not Mrs. Foster threaten to sue Mrs. Buchanan for slander? And did she not say that in this way she would take all her money from her? A.—I can't remember.

Adjournment was taken until this morning.

**Rome Will Be Reinstated.**

William M. Rome, Senior Deputy of the Internal Revenue Department in Brooklyn, who was suspended for endeavoring to usurp the position that Acting Deputy Collector McKinney now holds, will be reinstated.


IMPORTED MODELS
AND
MILLINERY NOVELTIES,

Will be shown on Tuesday and Wednesday, March 9th and 10th.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Twenty-third Street.
Broadway and 11th St.

**Corset Dep't.**
2nd Floor.
Tuesday, March 9th.

C. P. à la Sirène Corsets,—French gored,—of Black Sateen, with embroidered floral design in rose-pink, blue, green and heliotrope,
$1.95 per pair.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

*Sale of Corsets.*

*Z. Z. Corset,*
—extra long waist—
*$1.85,*
value $3.00.

*C. P. Corset,*
—bias cut—
*$1.85,*
value $3.50.

*Lord & Taylor,*
Broadway & 20th St.


# RARE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

**Waverley Novels, Abbotsford Edition, for $33; Voltaire, $28—Other Volumes at Proportionate Prices.**

A consignment of rare and interesting books, from Bernard Quaritch of London, were put up at auction yesterday by Bangs & Co., 93 Fifth Avenue. Yesterday's offerings were the small-sized volumes. Among them were:

"Les Voyages de la Nouvelle France Occidentale, dicte Canada, faits par le Sr. de Champlain Xaintongeois, * * * et toutes les Descouvertes qu'il à faites en ce païs depuis l'an 1603, jusque l'an 1629," probably the most important of the old editions, embodying, as it does, a review of all preceding French explorations in collective narrative form. Sold for $100.

Biblia Sacra ivxta vvlgatam aeditionem, small 8vo., Parisiis, 1573; brought $34.

A set of the Abbotsford edition of Scott's Waverley Novels, 1842-7; brought $33.

Voltaire Oeuvres complètes, nouvelle édition, collationnée sur les éditions originales, avec des notes, préfaces, avertissements, &c., par M. Beuchot, 70 vols., Didot, 1830-4, regarded as the best edition; brought $28.

Sir Thomas More's "Utopia," 4to, woodcut title designed by Hans Holbein, Basileae, 1518; brought $27.

Aeliani uariae Historiae libri xiiii., &c., Graece, Romae, 1545; $17.

De origine, moribus, et rebus gestis Scotorum libri decem, small 4to, by John Leslie, Bishop of Ross, published at Rome in 1578; brought $17.

Thomas Bewick's works in five volumes, treating of British birds of land and water, quadrupeds, Aesop's Fables, Fishes, and Memoirs; brought $17.50.

Niphi, (Augustini Eutychi,) Epitomata rethorica ludicra. Venetiis. 1521; $15.

Rosini's "Storia della Pittura Italiana, esposta coi monumenti," in seven volumes, with 485 outline engravings, Pisa, 1848, $14.

H. E. Watt's translation of Cervantes's "Don Quixote," five volumes, $12.50.

"Scandianese," (Tito Giovanni,) Qvattro libri della Caccia, (in ottava rima,) Vinegia, 1556, $12.

William Blake's works, poetic, symbolic, and critical, in three volumes, edited by E. J. Ellis and W. Butler Yeats, $12.

"The School of Pantagruel," an essay by Rabelais, one of twenty-five copies printed $10.50.

Zarate's "Historie dello Scoprimento et Conquista del Peru," Vinegia, 1563, $10.50.

"Book of Wisdom and Lies," traditional stories from Georgia in Asia, translated by Oliver Wardrop from the original of Sulkhan-Saba Orbeliani, $10.50.

Bradley's "Dictionary of Miniaturists, Illuminators, Calligraphers, and Copyists," with references to their works, and notices of their patrons, from the establishment of Christianity to the seventeenth century, $9.

Hunter's "Imperial Gazetteer of India," fourteen volumes, octavo, $8.75.

"The Saga Library," by William Morris, assisted by Eirikr Magnusson, five volumes, $8.25.

Sir Richard Burton's "Personal Narrative of His Pilgrimage to Almadinah and Meccah," $3; his "Mission to Gelele, King of Dahome," $1.23; his "Vikram and the Vampire Tales of Hindu Devilitry," $1.50, and his "First Footsteps in East Africa," $6.25.

# COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY STRIKE.

**The Outcome of a Quarrel of Plumbers and Steamfitters.**

The Board of Walking Delegates yesterday ordered a general strike of the men in the various building trades employed on the new Columbia University buildings, on Morningside Heights, for this morning.

This will be a strike in favor of the steam fitters against the plumbers, who have been assigned to do the thermostatic work in the buildings. The thermostat is a contrivance connected with the steam pipes to regulate the heat. But as a little lead is used in the fixture the plumbers claimed the right to work on thermostats, and they managed to get it. The steamfitters appealed to the Board of Walking Delegates, which ordered the strike.

The men who will strike to-day include carpenters, stairbuilders, tin and sheetiron workers, marble workers, granite cutters, steamfitters, and other trades over which the board has jurisdiction. Between 800 and 1,000 men, it is estimated, will go out.

The Board of Walking Delegates yesterday indorsed a circular which the Executive Council of the carpenters and woodworkers has prepared for architects, builders, and contractors, and which may cause general strikes on many buildings in May. The claim is that out-of-town firms in carpenters' and trim work competed with city manufacturers, underpaid their men, and worked them many hours a day. So the Executive Council gives notice that after May 1 carpenters will not handle any material manufactured out of the city, unless it shall be proved that it was made by union men, under the New York rules governing wages and hours of labor.

**Boy Letter-box Thieves Sentenced.**

Robert Farrell and Max Taylor, two of the four boys arrested Friday for robbing letter boxes, pleaded guilty in the Harlem Police Court yesterday, and were committed, Farrell to the Catholic Protectory, and Max Taylor to the Juvenile Asylum, at the request of their parents. John Guterkunst was discharged in default of any evidence against him, and Frederick Meisensoll, who pleaded not guilty, was held for trial at Special Sessions. Max Taylor, the eldest of the lads, is fourteen years old. The others are each nine years old.

**Grant Monument Inaugural Parade.**

Grenville M. Dodge, Grand Marshal of the Grant Monument inaugural parade, to take place April 27, yesterday announced these appointments: A. Noel Blakeman, Chief of Staff; Col. H. C. Corbin, United States Army, Adjutant General; Capt. John A. Johnson, United States Army, Assistant Adjutant General; Col. William Cary Sanger, National Guard State of New York, Inspector General, and Gen. E. T. Rodenbaugh, United States Army, (retired,) Special Aide.

# PREFERRED DEATH TO JAIL

## Regimental Paymaster Rinnblad, Just Landed from Sweden, Killed Himself at the Astor House.

## A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.

**Accused by the Swedish Consul of Embezzling Government Money, and When Officers with a Warrant Knocked at His Door He Shot Himself.**

Johan Gustaf Rinnblad committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself in the head while two Deputy United States Marshals and Mr. Woxen, the Swedish Consul, were pounding on the door of his room at the Astor House and demanding that he surrender. They held a warrant issued for his arrest at the cabled request of the Swedish Government.

He was dead before the officers succeeded in breaking open the door. He lay with his legs across his bed and his head on the floor. A revolver, still smoking, was on the floor beside him.

According to the statement sworn to by Consul Woxen, upon which Commissioner Alexander issued the warrant, Rinnblad was the Paymaster of his regiment, the Hollands Battalion, stationed at Halmstad, Sweden, and was also the manager of the Halmstad Provincial Hospital. He was accused of embezzling 15,000 crowns, about $4,050, of Government money. He left Halmstad Feb. 22 and landed in New York from the steamship St. Louis Sunday. Mr. Woxen said his complaint was made on the authority of a dispatch from the Swedish Minister at Washington.

Rinnblad arrived at the Astor House at 3 o'clock Sunday, and asked for a cheap room. He was assigned to No. 356, registering as G. Andersom, Sweden. He was plainly dressed, and a valise was his only baggage. He asked for a railway time table, and, failing to discover what he wanted, requested the clerk to find out something about the trains to Minneapolis. Then, giving orders for writing materials to be sent to his room, he retired. Except the porter and a waiter, who served him with sandwiches and some coffee, no one saw him alive again.

Whatever may have been his intention in asking about the Minneapolis trains, something must have occurred to make him discard it. There can be no doubt that he knew the police were seeking him, and that the suicide was premeditated, even if the summons to surrender precipitated its execution.

Employes of the Consulate met him as he left the St. Louis, and followed him to the hotel. He was easily recognized by the description telegraphed from Washington, and Mr. Woxen applied for a warrant for his arrest at noon yesterday, as soon as Commissioner Alexander reached his office. It was 12:45 o'clock when he shot himself.

On the little table in his room were three letters addressed to his wife, Frau Tora Rinnblad, at Halmstad, and one addressed to Schoolmistress Frohn Karin Rinnblad, Oster Embruck, Wernlaud, Sweden. The one addressed to Mrs. Rinnblad was unsealed, and Consul Woxen read it. He said it was very sad, but that it convinced him of the dead man's guilt. It recited his love for his wife and children, and said that there was but one course for him to take. On the table with the letters, scrawled on a single sheet of the hotel notepaper, was written, "My name is Regimentsintendant Gustaf Rinnblad. Post these letters for me."

Deputy Coroner Weston examined the body and made out a death certificate, and the body was taken to Norton's undertaking rooms, in Mott Street. The unsealed letter was taken to the Coroners' office and the sealed letters and other property of the dead man were given into the custody of the Consulate. Besides clothing, the valise contained $11 in United States money, and in an envelope two ten-pound and one five-pound English banknotes and ten half soverigns. The envelope bore the indorsement of the purser of the St. Louis, and the statement that it was the property of John Petersen of stateroom 307. The name appears in the second cabin passenger list of the steamer.

**Commissioner Willis's Kind Act.**

Touched by the distress of the Queens County ponds laborers, whose salaries have been held, on the advice of Corporation Counsel Burr of Brooklyn, City Works Commissioner Willis yesterday advanced $1,106.75 out of his private funds in payment of the amount due the men by the city. Most of the men were absolutely destitute, and not a few of them had already received dispossess notices from landlords. Had not Mr. Willis advanced the money, it is likely that the men would have not have received anything from the city for months to come.

**Parish House for Holy Trinity.**

Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, in Brooklyn, is to have a new parish house, to be built as a memorial to the late Rev. Dr. Charles Henry Hall, who was rector of the parish for over twenty years. The ground where the chapel now stands will be utilized. The estimated cost of the building is $25,000, and its completion will mark the fifteenth anniversary of the establishment of the church.